Daily Report

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Bufi Hails Admission to CSCE

AU2006134991 Tirana ATA in English 0816 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Tirana, June 20 (ATA)—In the meeting of June 19 of the Council of Ministers, the prime minister Ylli Bufi made the following statement:

The admittance with full rights in the process of the CSCE, now 16 years after the Helsinki Meeting, is for Albania a really historic event. For the Albanian people and society, eager for democracy and progress, the new Europe constitutes a symbol of progress and the guarantee for a real freedom and democracy. Albania belongs to Europe and it is natural that it join completely the European processes, in which the CSCE process makes up an orientation of vital importance for the future of our continent. Today's admittance to the CSCE, is the successful passing of the assessment test that Europe, the United States and Canada made to the process of the country's moving towards a contemporary pluralistic democracy in which the genuine human values, the spiritual, physical and cultural individuality of the man, in which the right to creation and free initiative and to enjoy the fruits of his own toil is saint and makes up the genuine basis for the country's development.

The great step towards the pluralistic democracy made by our people affirmed their personality and wish that Albania be equally ranked in the family of the European countries.

It is our duty to know how to exploit and deserve this great historic chance. The establishment of the relations with the EEC which follows the admittance to the CSCE and the economic cooperation with the European states, the U.S.A. and with a series of international economic, political, and financial organisms, as the World Bank, IMF and the system of UNO's organisms is the course of our future efforts, for which the Government of the Country's Stability, all the political forces, all our people will shed their sweat, work, their capabilities to ensure to our country what it deserves—a worthy life, a merited well-being, a genuine spiritual and cultural integration of the Albanians wherever they are.

I am convinced that our people will know through knowledge and work to show their vitality.

PDSh Rally Hails CSCE, Baker Visit

AU2006170091 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1330 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] The Democratic Party [PDSh] branch in Kavaje organized a great people's rally yesterday afternoon to mark Albania's admission to the CSCE and the visit of U.S. Secretary of State James Baker.

In his opening speech, Bardhyl Rexha, member of the Managing Committee of the PDSh's Kavaje branch, welcomed our country's entry into the fold of European peoples and countries, and expressed his gratitude for the historic visit that James Baker will pay to Albania. This visit opens a new page in relations between our two countries, and will lend further impetus to the country's economic development.

Naim Kariqi, chairman of the PDSh's Kavaje branch, stressed among other things that this rally extends a welcome to an honored statesman of the United States, whose visit renews the history of close relations between the Albanian people and the great American people. Our people can never forget President Wilson, who abolished the notorious chauvinist plans to annihilate the Albanian nation and state.

PDSh Secretary Eduard Selami stressed among other things that Mr. Baker's visit is an expression of the irreversible democratic and stabilizing processes in our country. We trust that the aid that Europe and the United States will give will restore our people's faith in the future. Our people, through their work, will irrevocably set the country on the road of progress and democracy.

Mr. Muharrem Nexhipi, deputy chairman of the Albanian Democratic Alliance in Croatia, greeted the rally.

Mr. Wilson Ryson, representative of the U.S. Embassy in Tirana, thanked the people of Kavaje for organizing this rally, and praised the development of democracy in Albania and Albania's admission as a fully-fledged member of the CSCE.

People's Assembly Hails Admission to CSCE

AU1906195091 Tirana ATA in English 1802 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Tirana, June 19 (ATA)—The deputies of the People's Assembly hail with a special joy Albania's full membership of the CSCE. This long-expected announcement rejoices the heart of very Albanian and is a testimony to the powerful developments of the latest months in Albania which have carried ahead democracy and the observation of the human rights.

The deputies of the People's Assembly thank the foreign ministers of the 34 member-states of CSCE and at the same time as representatives of the Albanian people in the highest law-making organ of this country pledge publicly that Albania will always be a worthy member in the big family of the European peoples, will make all efforts to render its contribution in maintaining security and in strengthening cooperation and understanding in Europe, will broaden cooperation with all the countries and peoples of the continent. At the same time it will carry forward the work initiated by this pluralistic parliament and by the pluralist Government of National Stability for the stabilization of the situation, the economic restoration of the country, the installation of a juridical state, the full observation of the rights and freedoms of the individual in conformity with all the international documents.

In this historic decision for Albania, the deputies find at the same time a commitment of the European countries, of the United States and Canada, to support Albania in its irreversible democratic and stabilizing process.

Kapllani Meets CSCE Ministers in Berlin

AU2006192891 Tirana ATA in English 1811 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Tirana, June 20 (ATA)—In Berlin the Albanian foreign minister, Muhamet Kapllani, had separate meetings with the foreign minister of Great Britain, Douglas Hurd; of the Soviet Union, Aleksandr Bessmertnykh; of Romania, Adrian Nastase; of Greece Andonios Samaras; of Vatican City, Jean-Louis Tavran; of Malta, Guido de Marco; of Canada, Barbara McDougall; of Hungary, Jeszenszky; and of Czechoslovakia, Jiri Dienstbier.

During these meetings, they said that with Albania's admission as a full member to the CSCE, vaster possibilities are opened to Albania for the expansion of the relations and cooperation with the European countries. In this context they pointed to the perspectives of the development of the relations among these countries and Albania as well as the possibilities that they be further promoted in mutual interest. In the meeting with the foreign minister of Vatican, it was pointed out among other things that the process is put in motion and it is carried ahead towards the establishment soon of the diplomatic relations among them.

During the meetings they assessed and hailed Albania's admission as a full member to the CSCE.

On June 19, the foreign minister of the Republic of Albania, Muhamet Kapllani, gave a press conference. Present were representatives of the press agencies, of the big TV networks and press organs from the European countries, the U.S.A., Asia, Middle East, etc. The press conference was followed with special interest.

People's Assembly Discusses Bill on State Bank

AU2006141891 Tirana ATA in English 1021 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Tirana, June 20 (ATA)—On June 19, the deputies who took the floor at the People's Assembly raised a series of problems such as the immediate application of decrees for the depoliticisation and departization, the use of weapons by forces of order, the Financial Police, the increase of the effectiveness of the proceedings of the Assembly, the drafting as soon as possible of some important draft laws for the current situation and their submission for approval to the People's Assembly.

The second sitting focused on the examination of the decree "On the Albanian State Bank for Foreign Relations."

Deputies, specialists of this field discussed on drafting a legislation in compliance with the European contemporary standards for this bank. They proposed changes and other amendments and endorsed the decree in principle, article per article and in general.

In the first morning sitting, the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Kastriot Islami, informed that Albania is admitted CSCE member. The deputies applauded upon hearing the news. They also endorsed a statement expressing their joy over this event and thanked the CSCE foreign ministers.

Further on the deputies passed onto the examination and approval of decrees "On Some Changes to the Law for the Albanian State Bank" and the law "On the Agricultural Bank." The deputies also examined the decree on some changes to the law "For the Social State Insurances of the Republic of Albania." Following the approval in principle of this decree the deputies submitted proposals on the law "On Pensions of the Agricultural Cooperative Members."

The Assembly continues its proceedings.

Assembly Discusses Bills on Banks, Pensions

AU2006192591 Tirana ATA in English 1818 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Tirana, June 20 (ATA)—In the People's Assembly plenary sitting of June 20 the floor was taken by the chairman of the Mass Media Commission, the deputy Mehmet Loci, who at the request of a group of deputies and of the RTV [Radio-Television] General Directorate said that the RTV broadcast only the national-scale activities of the parties, organisations etc., and those statements of their representatives that are of an all-national importance.

Likewise the RTV General Directorate was instructed to charge Radio Korce with the task of organising the broadcast of a news program in the Macedonian language.

Then the decrees were examined. The deputies discussed with a feeling of responsibility about the decrees on some changes to the Law No. 4,171 dated September 13, 1966, "On the State Social Insurances" and on the Law No. 4,976, dated June 29, 1972, "On the Pensions of the Members of the Agricultural Cooperatives;" on some changes to the Law No. 6,600, dated June 8, 1982, "On the Institute of Savings and Insurance Banks;" to the Law No. 7,448, dated January 5, 1991, "On the Duty Over the Net Incomes the Agricultural Cooperatives Deposit in the State Budget;" on a change to the Law "On the Enterprises;" "On Allowing the Employment Abroad and Setting up of the Committee of Labour and Economic Emigration," and on some changes to the law "On the People's Councils." The deputies approved them and said that their remarks and proposals and those of the commissions be submitted to the competent organs and the Council of Ministers to make the necessary complements.

In this sitting the deputies approved the setting up of a special commission on the question of managing the state's Treasury. They stressed that this is a very important problem, therefore the commission should immediately set down to work. At this the forenoon proceedings closed.

In the afternoon sitting of the People's Assembly the contributions were conducted in parliamentary groups on the decree "On Some Changes to the Decree for the Granting of Passports and Visas for Abroad," and to the decree for the deputies' rights and tasks.

The Assembly will resume its proceedings in the plenary sitting of June 21.

Government Studies Bills, Joint Enterprises

AU2006162291 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1330 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] The Council of Ministers met yesterday and today. The meetings examined various issues and made the appropriate decisions.

The Council of Ministers examined the bill for the reintroduction of military ranks in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Albania, which will be sent to the People's Assembly for approval.

The government meeting also discussed at length the bill for the status of members of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Albania, the bill for the Committee of National Security, and a bill on the police. Members of the government urged that these bills should be finalized as soon as possible and sent to the People's Assembly for approval.

At this meeting, the government also approved the creation of various joint enterprises. The joint Albanian-Greek enterprise Global and the Korce Handicrafts Enterprise will deal in fur exports. The Tirana-based joint Albanian-New Zealand corporation Albania-Headmay Corporation will deal with the production of rugs, embroidery, knitwear, stockings, silversmiths' products, copperware, etc. Ninety percent of its production will be destined for export. The Tirana-based Albanian-Greek enterprise (?Evanbin-Sherbim) will deal with imports and exports. The activities of the Gjirokaster-based Albanian-Greek enterprise (?Satiksan) will produce ready-made clothing and knitwear. The joint Albanian-Italian enterprise Lorenzo in Tirana will produce and sell apples and tobacco products for export. The joint Albanian-Italian enterprise Berup in Berat will work in mining and mineral processing. The joint enterprise Teknotrans will deal with the transportation of exports and imports, shipping services, the transportation of tourists, and other subsidiary services. The Italian side will supply a ferry for the Durres-Bari-Durres route according to a timetable we will decide, with a capacity of 20 trucks, 30 cars, and 300 passengers.

The Council of Ministers' Press and Information Office.

Diplomatic Relations With EEC Established

AU2006162191 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1600 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] The EEC Commission, in a note addressed to our country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, reported today the establishment of diplomatic relations between Albania and the EEC.

The note states among other things: The EEC Commission's General Directorate for Foreign Relations presents its compliments to the Albanian Foreign Ministry and, referring to its note of 11 March 1991, has the honor to report that the EEC Commission and Council have responded positively to the application of the government of the Republic of Albania to establish diplomatic relations with the EEC. The General Directorate would be grateful to the Albanian Foreign Ministry for informing the government of this decision.

Kapllani, Cyprus' Iakovou Agree on Relations

AU2006141791 Tirana ATA in English 0831 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Tirana, June 20 (ATA)—The minister of foreign affairs, Muhamet Kapllani, met in Berlin with the foreign minister of Cyprus, Yeoryios Iakovou. They exchanged opinions on the promotion of relations between the two countries, the situation in the Mediterranean basin and Europe. Both ministers agreed to establish diplomatic relations between Albania and Cyprus.

Swiss Foreign Minister Accepts Visit Invitation

AU2006141091 Tirana ATA in English 0828 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Tirana, June 20 (ATA)—The foreign minister of the Republic of Albania, Muhamet Kapllani, met on June 19 with the foreign minister of Switzerland, Rene Felber. In this meeting the Swiss foreign minister congratulated him for Albania's admittance to the CSCE.

Both ministers exchanged opinions on strengthening the cooperation between the two parties and on intensifying political exchanges. They spoke on the extension of bilateral relations in the economic and trade fields, on granting experience regarding the functioning of industry, small industries, etc. They exchanged opinions on the situation and developments in the Balkans, on questions of the situation in Europe, etc.

Foreign Minister Muhamet Kapllani invited his Swiss counterpart for a visit to Albania during this year. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

BSDP Legislative Declaration Published

AU2106084691 Sofia SVOBODEN NAROD in Bulgarian 14 Jun 91 p 1

["Declaration of the Legislative Faction of Bulgarian Social Democratic Party"]

[Text] The balance of powers in society is changing with growing speed in the direction of democracy. The removal of the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party]/BSP [Bulgarian Socialist Party] from the structures of power is necessary for the further advancement of these changes. These changes can and must be carried out only by democratic means—by elections for a new Grand National Assembly and new local organs of state power.

The Legislative Faction of the Bulgarian Social Democratic Party [BSDP] states that it will actively participate in the preparation and adoption of a really democratic constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria. In the event that the Seventh Grand National Assembly does not fulfill this its most important task, within the time limit which it accepted—17 July 1991, regardless of the reasons for this, the BSDP Legislative Faction will walk out of the sessions.

The following laws must be adopted by the Seventh Grand National Assembly by 17 July 1991, and during the period when it becomes a regular National Assembly before new elections are held for a new legislature in September 1991: the 1991 budget law for the Republic of Bulgaria; a new democratic electoral law; a law for returning to the people property and possessions, confiscated by the BCP/BSP and its satellite sociopolitical organizations and their heirs; a privatization law and other fundamental economic laws; a ratification of some important international treaties and agreements, such as the treaty with the United States, giving Bulgaria most favored nation status, as well as the authorization to conclude a new treaty with the USSR.

We call upon all the people's deputies from the Union of Democratic Forces, who walked out of the legislature's sessions, to return and participate in the work of adopting the most important legislative and other bills.

Only the united efforts of all champions of democracy can raise our fatherland from the ruins of communism and set it in the place it is worthy of in the world community of free nations.

National Democrats' Leader on Future Assembly

AU2006184991 Sofia BTA in English 1801 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Sofia, June 20 (BTA)—The Socialists are capitalizing on Bulgaria's ethnic problems which will ensure them domination in the future parliament, Mr. Luchezar Stoyanov, leader of the Bulgarian National Democratic Party (BNDP) told journalists today. He reminded them that the Communist (now Socialist) Party has committed grave crimes connected with the ethnic problem. The BNDP was set up in 1990 on the basis of a national democratic alliance and, according to its platform, relies on traditional national values and virtues. It proclaimed itself a right-wing party. Its leaders accused the opposition Union of Democratic Forces of being left-wing.

The BNDP leaders maintain that the Socialists have stolen their ideas and mottoes, for instance, a slogan "Bulgaria Above All" was raised at the Socialists' rally on June 10. The National Democrats believe that Bulgarians will get increasingly confused in the muddle of ideas and platforms in the run-up to the elections. "But this is probably the aim of it all," Mr. Stoyanov said.

The National Democrats are certain they will have MP's in the new parliament.

Many observers believe that the big political forces will stake much on the national issue in the future elections. Hypotheses on alliances on an ethnic basis have appeared in the Bulgarian press recently. One of the possibilities mentioned is the unification of the BNDP, the Bulgarian Constitutional Forum headed by Prof. Nikolay Genchev, the Nikola Petkov Agrarian Party and the All- Bulgarian Committee for Defence of National Interests. It is hard to say whether this bloc can be set up before the new elections in the autumn.

Kostov Details National Deficit, Cites Law

AU2006122791 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 18 Jun 91 p 2

[DUMA PRESS report: "Minister Kostov Makes Objections to Lukanov"]

[Text] [Finance Minister] Ivan Kostov defines as a moral injury the words of Andrey Lukanov at the Plenum of the Bulgarian Socialist Party's Supreme Council. Lukanov said that the finance minister "lied and manipulated the figures" when dealing with the 1990 budget deficit. Kostov states this in a letter to DUMA, quoting material from the 17 June edition of the newspaper.

The finance minister encloses information about the budget deficit in his letter. It says that "according to the figures the budget deficit amounts to 3.4745 billion leva, or 1.772 billion leva more than the estimated figure called for in the law, and 1.6745 billion more than the maximum amount within the limits of the law.

In the law governing the 1990 state budget, the maximum budget deficit was set at 1.2 billion leva, which is covered by a loan from the Bulgarian National Bank, the enclosed information says. According to the enclosure, the size of the deficit has been increased to 1.7025 billion leva in the law governing changes and additions to the state budget law, and it is allowed to reach a maximum level of 1.8 billion leva.

Future Treaty With USSR Discussed

AU2006193291

[Editorial Report] Bulgarian dailies continue to deal with the character of the future Bulgaria-USSR Treaty.

Sofia BULGARSKA ARMIYA in Bulgarian on 14 June on pages 1 and 4 carries a 1,400-word interview with Ahmed Dogan, chairman of the Movement for Rights and Freedoms [DPS], by Senior Lieutenant Krasimir Uzunov and Veselin Barliev; place and date not given : "Let Us Not Go to Extremes."

Dogan expresses the opinion that for Bulgaria "it would be absurd to seek guarantees only from NATO." In this context he adds: We must view relations with the USSR as traditional economic, cultural, and even psychological relations. Therefore, against the background of the new European processes, every real or potential connection with NATO or the Western countries must immediately be balanced by relations with the USSR that guarantee our security. A country that was a guarantee of our security, cannot be ignored."

Further on Dogan warns against "another extreme," namely, "seeking guarantees only from the USSR." He recommends "seeking guarantees both from NATO and the USSR."

Asked about the need of having military clauses in the future Bulgarian-USSR Treaty, Dogan answers:

"I think that there must not be military clauses in the treaty. The clauses must have a predominantly political character, as the practice is among all European countries. The mutual relations of all European countries is the greatest guarantee, even for the USSR. I think that every bilateral treaty, which could be reduced only to military clauses, is dangerous under the present conditions."

In conclusion Dogan recommends to develop relations with the USSR "mainly in the economic sphere," because "the USSR, even if it disintegrates as a system or an empire as it were, will always be an important factor for Bulgaria."

Sofia DEMOKRATSIYA in Bulgarian on 17 June on page 4 carries a 2,000-word article by Lyudmil Paunovski, entitled "Attention! Toward the Treat Forward March!" Paunovski analyzes the Bulgarian and Soviet drafts of the future treaty, and points out the two countries different approaches toward several key elements of the treaty. Thus, according to Paunovski, while the Bulgarian draft speaks about the "great importance of meetings of highranking state and governmental leaders," the Soviet draft speaks about "regular meetings" between those leaders. While the Bulgarian draft speaks about economic cooperation with the USSR aimed as "ensuring raw materials and mineral resources," the Soviet draft only mentions "cooperation in rationally using raw materials and mineral resources." Further on Paunovski points out discrepancies in the area of protecting the rights of Soviet citizens of Bulgarian origin and cooperation in European disarmament talks. Paunovski especially criticizes Article 14 of the USSR draft, which reads:

"Article 14. The USSR and the Republic of Bulgaria will cooperate in issues of mutual interest, in exercising their right of control over the implementation of the obligations of third countries, related to the conventional armed forces and measures on strengthening confidence and security, springing from the CSCE norms."

According to Paunovski, "Article 14 of the Soviet draft clearly shows the Soviet Union's expansion aspirations, concealed by eloquent formulas. Bulgaria will have to be a loyal servant in implementing those aspirations!" In the same context Paunovski says that the article on raw materials and mineral resources indeed implies what the penalty will be if Bulgaria does not obey.

Further on Paunovski points out that both drafts do not contain anything about any "secret" military clauses or agreement. In this context he adds: "The word 'secret' does not appear in the treaty. However, did it appear in the official statements related to the Molotov-Ribbentrop Treaty?"

In conclusion, Paunovski expresses the opinion that the future treaty will serve the Soviet interests better points out the "overt instigation of Soviet diplomats among certain strata of the population, aimed at prompting a rapid signing of the treaty." He urges to "careful comparison of the two drafts," to decide "whether we need a treaty," and "understand who actually needs such a treaty."

Vulkov Praises Results of Berlin CSCE Meeting

AU2006191791 Sofia BTA in English 1841 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Berlin, June 20 (BTA)—After the CSCE meeting Bulgaria's Foreign Minister Viktor Vulkov expressed satisfaction with the exchange of views and the concrete results reached in the spirit of the Paris Charter for a New Europe. He said that the meeting marks the beginning of a new phase in the CSCE process and that it is a new step towards building confidence in the ability to develop this process. Mr. Vulkov added that there was a broad consensus at the meeting on the future of European development, the elements of the institutional architecture of Europe, and its development towards a new quality of political dialogue and political cooperation.

Mr. Vulkov pointed out that agreement was reached to start a new round of talks on disarmament and confidence building among the CSCE member countries, now that Europe is no longer divided into opposed blocs.

Mr. Vulkov dwelled on the resolution to increase the importance of the Centre for Preventing Conflicts which was attributed functions of a peaceful settlement of conflicts.

Mr. Vulkov pointed out that the resolutions stressed the necessity to continue helping the East European countries in their efforts to consolidate democracy and to make a transition to a market economy.

Mr. Vulkov also emphasized the importance of the first step made in Berlin to an interaction of the elements of the new institutional architecture of Europe. It will consist for the time being in exchange of documents between the CSCE and the major European and transatlantic institutions such as the EC, the Council of Europe, the EEC, NATO and the West European Alliance.

Zhivkov Testifies at Stoichkov Trial

AU2006131691 Sofia BTA in English 1158 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Sofia, June 20 (BTA)—Todor Zhivkov made a totally unexpected appearance in Courtroom 23 of the Supreme Court today to testify in the Chernobyl trial. Zhivkov's defence lawyer Ms. Daniela Dokovska said her client yesterday made a submission to the Supreme Court stating that he is not in a position to give evidence. This morning, however, Zhivkov was brought to court by policemen.

"Just as Case no. 1, this trial, too, is framed up," Zhivkov said at the beginning of his examination, emphasizing that he was answering not merely in his capacity as Todor Zhivkov and witness in the case, but also in the capacity of a former head of state and secretary general of the CC [Central Committee] of the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party]. "Certain political forces in this country are seeking to derive dividends from these two trials, and probably there will be other, too," he stated.

Answering questions from the parties to the case and from the court, Zhivkov said he did not remember who told him about the Chernobyl accident and described as a "lie" what one of his personal bodyguards said some time ago. "I may have met with the Soviet ambassador, but he did not come to tell me," he said. In his words, the state and party leadership at that time did everything necessary in the situation that arose then.

"There are no two ways about it: Grigor Stoichkov and Prof. Shindarov only deserve gratitude. They worked selflessly. Instead of congratulations and an objective assessment of their efforts, they are now facing trial," Zhivkov said. He denied having known the truth about radiation levels in Bulgaria and contended that anyone saying he knew it was a liar. Zhivkov said that Grigor Stoichkov was the most efficient and devoted person he could imagine.

Economic Cooperation Talks End in Ankara

AU2006185491 Sofia BTA in English 1727 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Apostol Saruivanov report]

[Text] Ankara, June 20 (BTA)—The 10th three-day session of the Joint Bulgaro-Turkish Commission for Economic and Technological Cooperation ended in Ankara today with the signing of a protocol. The two countries' delegations led by the commission's co-chairmen Veselin Pavlov, minister of transport, and Mr. Ercument Konukman, minister of state, discussed many problems of intersector cooperation. They have been pending for many years which has had a negative effect on trade between Bulgaria and Turkey.

Mr. Veselin Pavlov expressed the satisfaction of the Bulgarian delegation over the fact that the joint commission is resuming its work. He stressed that the document they signed will help create favourable economic conditions for a full and rapid restoration of bilateral contacts in various fields.

Mr. Ercument Konukman said that the session of the joint commission passed in the spirit of goodwill and mutual understanding which is a contribution to the development of friendly bilateral relations. The protocol which was signed is a new step towards broader trade and economic relations and will help rapidly increase and diversify commercial exchange between Bulgaria and Turkey.

The protocol envisages promoting cooperation in power engineering, commodity production, the food-processing industry, agriculture and shipbuilding. The two delegations agreed on the preparation of documents on the avoidance of double taxation, on reciprocal investments encouragement and guarantees as important prerequisites for economic cooperation.

Mr. Veselin Pavlov told journalists that the work of the session was successful and useful, particularly as far as the concrete initiatives in the document are concerned. They will lead to a rapid increase in commercial exchange which plummeted to a very low level in the last few years.

Answering a question, Mr. Konukman pointed out that the developments in Bulgaria have been very positive since the transition to democracy. According to him Bulgaria has made many positive steps through constitutional changes which guarantee human rights and ethnic-communities' rights. Of course, the transition to democracy in a country like Bulgaria, which was under a totalitarian regime for many years, cannot be painless, and we understand that the country is facing many difficulties, Mr. Konukman said. He stressed that Turkey assesses the changes in Bulgaria as highly positive and is glad about them.

Cabinet Approves Draft Terminating Warsaw Pact

LD2006190991 Prague CTK in English 1715 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Prague June 20 (CTK)—The Czechoslovak cabinet approved here today a draft protocol on terminating the validity of the 1955 Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance and of the 1985 protocol extending its validity.

The draft protocol, prepared by Czechoslovakia, will be submitted to the last session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Prague on July 1.

The Cabinet approved guidelines for a Czechoslovak Government delegation at talks with Hungary on the controversial Gabcikovo-Nagymaros twin-dam project on the Danube. Czechoslovakia wants a bilaterally acceptable solution to be achieved as quickly as possible in order to minimise environmental, economic and political damage arising from the postponement of deadlines for completing the project.

In view of the withdrawal of Soviet Army units from German territory, currently underway and due to be completed by the end of 1994, the Cabinet discussed the possible transit of Soviet military trains via Czechoslovakia. It asked the minister for transport to discuss with the sides concerned conditions of the transit of these trains through Czechoslovakia.

The cabinet approved four draft agreements on environmental cooperation with France, Denmark, Netherlands and Belgium, which are due to be signed during the "Environment for Europe" conference, held at Dobris near Prague on June 21-23.

The cabinet accepted an offer from the United States to negotiate a Czechoslovak-U.S. Government agreement on conditions of training Czechoslovak specialists in the International Military Education and Training (IMET) programme.

Dienstbier Describes CSCE Achievements

LD2006180291 Prague CTK in English 1635 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Berlin June 20 (CTK)—The participants in a meeting here of the Foreign Ministers' Council of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) approved a joint proposal of Czechoslovakia, the FRG, Poland and Hungary to set up an information system between the institutions of the Helsinki process and other bodies as well, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier said here today.

In an interview for CTK at the end of the meeting, Dienstbier said the Czechoslovak delegation achieved its aims at the session. He said all the participants realised that European security depends also on the success in the transition of former East bloc countries to democracy and market economy.

Speaking of the results of his bilateral meetings with his counterparts, Dienstbier said he discussed conversion of the Czechoslovak arms industry and cooperation with the United States in this area with James Baker.

Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's possible presence at a meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Prague on July 1 was the topic of Dienstbier's talks with his Soviet colleague Aleksandr Bessmertnykh. Bessmertnykh said the visit depended on Gorbachev's domestic calendar as the situation in the Soviet Union often requires his presence. Dienstbier said Gorbachev's visit would be very useful and to a certain extent symbolic as the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact and departure of Soviet troops from Czecho-Slovakia need not be seen as an end of one era but as the beginning of a new stage of cooperation.

Dienstbier said he discussed with Bessmertnykh also the new Czechoslovak-Soviet treaty. The two were convinced that the final draft of this document would be prepared as soon as possible.

In talks with his Canadian counterpart Barbara McDougall, Dienstbier criticised Canadian visa regulations requiring citizens of Czechoslovakia and other countries who wish to visit Canada to pay high visa fees, while Canadians travelling to Czechoslovakia need no visas at all. Dienstbier did not rule out that Canadians might have to obtain a visa for travels to Czechoslovakia if Canada does not abolish the high fees.

Returns From Berlin

LD2006212591 Prague CTK in English 1935 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Prague June 20 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier tonight returned from a two-day meeting of the foreign ministers of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) countries in Berlin.

Dienstbier told journalists after his arrival that the foreign ministers of the three Baltic republics were in Berlin but were not allowed to attend the meeting as observers. Czechoslovakia has supported their participation as observers since the very beginning and will continue to do so, Dienstbier said. He added he held talks with the Baltic foreign ministers on mutual relations.

The political situation in Yugoslavia was also discussed in Berlin. If nations inside states decide they want to be independent and their independence is achieved by peaceful means, this does not concern the inviolability of borders, Dienstbier said. The borders of a state must not be questioned by any other state, he said in response to a question about the connection between the principle of the inviolability of borders and the right of nations to self- determination.

Dobrovsky: U.S. To Aid Arms Industry Conversion

LD2006035991 Prague CTK in English 1654 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Prague June 19 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Defence Minister Lubos Dobrovsky said here today two groups of U.S. military experts will soon come to Czechoslovakia to help the country deal with the problems of converting the arms industry to civilian production, and to assist the equipment of the Czechoslovak Army with new technology.

At a press conference following his return from a nine-day official visit to the United States, Dobrovsky said he discussed with his U.S. counterpart, Richard Cheney, areas of cooperation between the two countries' armies. The Americans are interested in the security of Europe as a whole, in view of their participation in the Helsinki process, Dobrovsky said. He stressed the high motivation of American soldiers and their patriotism, and hoped to pass on his experiences to the Czechoslovak Army.

According to Dobrovsky, the Americans understood the reasons behind Czechoslovakia's planned tank sale to Syria. He said he had assured them the sale would be a one-time occurrence. The Americans understand sufficiently for them to overcome their unease over the sale, Dobrovsky said.

Calfa, Iranian Minister Discuss Oil Supply

LD2006034591 Prague CTK in English 1715 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Prague June 19 (CTK)—Possible Iranian oil and natural gas supplies to Czechoslovakia were discussed here today between Czechoslovak Premier Marian Calfa and Iranian Oil Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh, who arrived in Prague Tuesday [18 Jun].

Iran suggested certain solutions in this area which will be subject to further talks. One possibility is to make use of the Adria oil pipeline but its limited capacity is a drawback. Regarding natural gas, Iran is considering building a gas pipeline across Turkey to Western Europe. Czechoslovakia might be able to take part in this project.

Havel Receives Iranian Minister

LD2006040191 Prague CTK in English 1916 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Prague June 19 (CTK)—Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel today received visiting Iranian Oil Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh who said Iran is willing to supply Czechoslovakia with oil and natural gas. Havel said Czechoslovakia wants to pay for the supplies in the form of complete plants exports.

Gholam Reza Aqazadeh told Havel Iranian President Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani intends to visit Czechoslovakia.

Havel Addresses Slovak National Council

LD2006210291 Bratislava Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Slovak 0805 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Address by President Vaclav Havel to the Slovak National Council in Bratislava—live; Havel speaks in Czech]

[Text] Esteemed Mr. Chairman, esteemed Mr. Prime Minister, ministers, esteemed deputies: First of all, allow me to extend to you, as the first genuinely freely elected Slovak legislature, my most cordial greetings. I take it as a great honor that I can address you and that I have been invited to come here. I would like the core of my meeting with you to be a discussion, or rather I will attempt to answer your questions. I am ready to answer any question, although we have agreed with Mr. Chairman that the main subject or basic orientation of our debate will be Czechoslovak foreign policy and that questions would focus on all aspects of this. Nonetheless, as I have said, I am prepared to answer any other questions.

For this reason I do not wish to burden our meeting by a making far too long an opening exposition. Another reason is that I would not want to say something which is already well known to you. This is why I shall restrict myself only to making some brief observations.

A few days ago I had a similar meeting in the Czech National Council. That was also my first visit to that assembly after the free elections. My exposition here will probably be briefer, precisely to allow us more time for the debate. Nonetheless, I would like to begin my opening observations in the same way as I did in the Czech National Council and that is by stating that surprisingly soon after our peaceful revolution in November, Czechoslovakia began to be noted in the international arena as a state that is truly sovereign, free, and independent, a state that is building a democratic system. We have begun to be respected as independent partners. Very soon it was noted quite clearly that we were no longer a satellite.

Czechoslovakia has engaged itself a great deal both toward the East and toward the West. It has engaged itself above all because, by becoming free and independent, it did not want to be isolated. It has wanted and indeed it needs intrinsically to create for itself new ties based on equality, confidence, mutual respect, and cooperation—ties that extend in all directions. Toward the East we have endeavored and are continually endeavoring to build our relations with the neighboring countries and the Soviet Union on the basis of true equality.

As early as February last year we and President Gorbachev signed a declaration about the new character of our relations. This declaration was rightly interpreted as putting an end to the so-called Brezhnev Doctrine. We are preparing bilateral treaties with the Soviet Union, the Polish Republic, and the Hungarian Republic. There is hope that all three treaties will be concluded soon, probably as early as in the autumn. As far as I am aware, no points of conflict

have yet emerged during preliminary talks in the preparation of the treaties with the Polish and Hungarian Republics. In regard to the Soviet Union, there exists one point of contention, and I can explain to you precisely where it lies if you are interested. There is nonetheless hope that this point, too, will be successfully formulated to suit both sides.

The Warsaw Pact is being abolished. The last meeting of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee will be on 1 July in Prague. We are striving to ensure that the meeting is held at summit level. This question remains open at present, but it is quite probable that it will take place at summit level and that at the same time it will not only be a kind of burial of the Warsaw Pact as a system which has outlived itself, but at the same time will look ahead. It will come out positively as the beginning of a new era of cooperation among the countries which were formerly associated in the Warsaw Pact.

Otherwise, toward the West, our starting platform is that by building democracy, by building a democratic system, we are naturally relying on civilization values and democratic traditions as they have been developed, built, and cultivated for decades in the western part of Europe. The transformation of our economy, the transition to a market economy make and indeed must make use of the experiences of these advanced and prosperous countries, and we shall also not be able to do without their rather massive assistance. This is why we are active in various international forums; this is why we are developing our initiatives within the framework of the Helsinki process. Once again I can give you more details if you are interested.

We are striving to conclude an association agreement with the EC which is for us of exceptional importance. The fifth round of the preparatory talks is currently taking place and there is hope that a treaty will be concluded soon, let us say by the end of the current year. As you know we have become members of the Council of Europe and have concluded good friendly relations with various European countries. So far I have only not visited some southern countries in the Balkans, Greece, and Turkey.

The question of where we belong has been asked frequently in our modern history; whether we belong to the West or to the East, or are we a kind of a bridge between East and West? It appears to me that this is not the question today. We are and have always been a part of the continent of Europe and we want to share in the process of the integration of Europe as a continent which has its east, its west, its north, and its south. In this direction Czechoslovakia is developing many various initiatives and is making a great number of varied efforts, and should it appear that we are directing ourselves more toward the West than to the East, this is not connected with geography but rather and precisely with political culture; it is connected with the market economy, the system of human freedoms and rights. It is connected simply with the values which are traditionally European but which have been developed and cultivated above all in the western part of Europe.

I am prepared to explain to you any details concerning our international relations and our foreign policy as far as I know them to the extent which interests you. At this moment I would, however, like to conclude this totally brief opening by making one observation. I would like to make this observation, precisely here within the framework of the Slovak National Council and the supreme representative of the Slovak Republic.

During all the international talks I have conducted with various presidents, prime ministers, representatives of various legislatures, and international organizations, I have always emphasized a matter which many of them perhaps did not realize with the urgency with which they ought to have realized it. That is that we are two nations, which proceed side by side along a new road toward democracy; that our Federation is formed of two entities, two republics, and that no such thing as a Czechoslovak nation exists. I have always emphasized this and have always conducted myself during various international talks in the spirit in which I am obliged to act according to my presidential oath—that is, as a representative of both nations of our Federation. I must say that all my experiences from various international talks have confirmed to me that the world and Europe are both well aware that we are two nations; they are well aware that we are a Federation of two republics. It is not true that this has been concealed from them. I admit however that it used to be concealed from them.

This is perhaps the observation with which I can end this brief opening and I am ready to answer your questions.

'Non-Partisan President'

LD2006210991 Prague CTK in English 1937 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Bratislava June 20 (CTK)—Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel said here today he is keeping strictly to his intention to be a non-partisan president.

At a meeting with journalists after his debate with Slovak parliament deputies, Havel said he did not think that a federal state was the only form acceptable to the Czech Republic. The prevailing view is that it must be a functioning federation as one common state comprising two independent republics, with federal bodies that are trusted by the republics. It is better to have no federation than to have one that is a burden to all, he said.

Referring to recent calls for Alexander Dubcek's dismissal from the post of Federal Assembly (parliament) chairman, Havel said they have been made by some Federal Assembly deputies but they never represented the official position of a political party.

Klaus Dismisses Criticism of Economic Policy

LD2006040291 Prague CTK in English 1955 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Prague June 19 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Finance Minister Vaclav Klaus today dismissed criticism of government economic policy by the chairmen of the budgetary committees as "a very telling accord between communist functionaries and party members of today, yesterday, or before yesterday".

The chairmen of the budgetary committees of the Czechoslovak, Czech and Slovak parliaments issued a statement yesterday in which they said the current direction of the economy could lead to an economic crisis with grave social and political consequences. They also called for accelerated economic reforms.

Speaking at a news conference of the Civic Democratic Party (ODS), Klaus, who is ODS chairman, said there is no institute called "the chairmen of the budgetary committees" in the country. He said the views contained in the statement reflect the (communist) orientation of those who hold them.

Asked what links the ODS and the Civic Movement (OH), Klaus replied that undoubtedly it is their common past. "In the future it will depend on the OH whether it wants to participate in Czechoslovakia's transformation into a modern pluralist democratic society based on a free-market economy", Klaus said.

A Civic Party (OS) is being formed in Slovakia which would like to be a sister party to the ODS, Klaus noted.

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The Federal Government does not believe that current trends in the Czechoslovak economy could lead to a crisis, Federal Premier Marian Calfa said on radio today, in reference to the statement of the chairmen of the budgetary committees.

Calfa described the initial stage of the process of privatisation as a decisive one. Referring to the objections of the chairmen to the methods used to privatise businesses—the chairmen said preference should be given to leasing over vouchers. Calfa said they emerged when privatisation bills were discussed in the Federal parliament. According to Calfa, the chairmen of the budgetary committees aim at forcing a resumption of the debate on the basic direction of economic reform. "In my opinion, this debate has already ended", Calfa stressed.

Calfa rejects the chairmen's charge that there is no communication between the government and the parliament, pointing to the interpellations by deputies on government members and ministerial participation in parliamentary committee debates.

Movement Merges With Slovak People's Party

LD2006083791 Prague Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Czech 1600 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] The Slovak People's Party and the Movement for Independent Slovakia have decided to merge into one political party of nationalist orientation under the name Slovak People's Party [Slovenska Lidova Strana]. Their representatives told reporters in Bratislava about the appeal addressed to other Slovak parties and movements to unite their efforts to attain state sovereignty and international recognition of Slovakia.

Slovak Nationalist Outlines Party Policy

LD2006084391 Bratislava Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Slovak 1630 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Excerpts] An unusual news conference was held in Bratislava today. It was not its content that was unusual, but the fact that it was organized by four nationalist-oriented parties and movements: the Slovak People's Party, the Movement for Independent Slovakia, the Party of National Prosperity, and the Party of Christian Democracy. The topic was unification in the interest of implementing the ideas of Slovak statehood and overcoming differences of views. This is why Vojtech Vitkovsky, chairman of the Movement for Independent Slovakia, announced a merger with the Slovak People's Party. He explained the reasons to Michal Tvarozek.

[Begin recording] [Passage omitted] [Tvarozek] So, your policy stems from nationality and Christian principles?

[Vitkovsky] Yes, that is exactly the case.

[Tvarozek] At the news conference you referred a great deal to the principles valid under the Slovak state. Do you wish to further develop this idea?

[Vitkovsky] We wish to follow up the social, Christian, and just policy based on ethics, which at that time succeeded in creating in Slovakia—which was not ready for its independence—a prosperous economy, culture, and politics. And this is the basis which entitles us to claim that even at the present time, when the fraternal Czech people submit to us an unacceptable form of future coexistence, we have reason to believe that even given the present conditions, we will be able to manage even better prosperity in our future independent Slovak republic.

[Tvarozek] You said: We do not want to rule, but we want to give a new government to Slovakia. Will this be a slogan with which you will go into the elections?

[Vitkovsky] We must definitely attain a state of affairs in which the Slovak people at long last get a government which will serve them and which will not just rule and ignore them. [end recording]

Former Foreign Minister Horn on Troop Withdrawal

AU2106084191 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Jun 91 p 6

["M.G."- signed interview with Gyula Horn, chairman of the Hungarian Socialist Party and chairman of the Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee; place and date not given: "Horn: We Have Been Telling Them To Leave Since 1985"—first paragraph is NEPSZABADSAG introduction]

[Text] Why are the Soviet troops leaving just now?—We asked Gyula Horn, who, as Hungarian foreign minister, signed the agreement on the withdrawal of Soviet troops in Moscow on 10 March 1990.

[Horn] The time has come to say that the former Hungarian political leadership urged the Soviet troops to leave Hungary for years. The negotiations themselves were quite slow and took several months to conclude. Quite a few problems hindered the agreement, such as the pace of withdrawal. We even consulted the CSFR on this matter, and we finally agreed on the date of 30 June 1990.

[NEPSZABADSAG] Does that mean that this issue was also on the agenda in the Kadar era? Hungarian society did not know anything about it.

[Horn] We repeatedly brought this matter up at meetings of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact since 1985. According to the Hungarian position, the presence of Soviet troops in Hungary was a matter between our two countries; however, the Soviets kept saying that the deployment of Soviet troops in Hungary was connected to the general East-West balance of power. Our reply to this was that the Americans were present in Western Europe in order to counterbalance the general Soviet power superiority, as an element of NATO's strategy in Europe, and not in order to deter the Soviet troops stationed in Central Europe. Only restructuring has brought a change in this, too. However, one should know that, before Gorbachev, military decisions always preceded military policy decisions.

[NEPSZABADSAG] On the Hungarian side, what hindered an earlier withdrawal?

[Horn] The Soviet position, rather than domestic factors, was the reason behind this delay. It is not by accident that, in his speech at the signing ceremony held on 10 March 1990, [former Soviet foreign minister] Shevardnadze even exercised a sort of self-criticism by saying that such a decision could have been made earlier. However, in the Hungarian political leadership there were some who felt that the departure of Soviet troops could negatively affect Hungary's security.

[NEPSZABADSAG] Were they afraid of a Western threat?

[Horn] No.

[NEPSZABADSAG] Did the presence of Soviet troops represent an element of Hungarian domestic policy?

[Horn] This was no longer an issue in recent years. Let me quote myself. In a speech I gave in Hamburg in November 1988, I said that the deployment of Soviet troops in Hungary was an anachronism.

[NEPSZABADSAG] Many people said at the time that there were election considerations behind the timing of the agreement.

[Horn] This is not true. These negotiations were so long and tough that, on 7 March, we did not yet know whether we would sign the agreement on 10 March.

[NEPSZABADSAG] What will happen now, without the Soviets?

[Horn] The withdrawal of Soviet troops symbolizes our independence but, as one can see, mutual dependence is so great in the world today that even the big powers cannot boast full independence. The Soviet Union remains here in our neighborhood. Nor should one forget this in the middle of the big festivities. Therefore, the socialists think that we must bid farewell to the Soviet troops in a friendly manner. We should tell them the following: "Peace be with you, Soviet soldiers."

Defense Ministry on Soviet Troop Presence

LD2006172191 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1600 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Speaking to Hungarian radio yesterday, one of the members of the Hungarian delegation negotiating with the Soviets said that there are still Soviets in 10 installations in Hungarian territory. He was unable to say whether those who were packing and cleaning up were soldiers or civilians. This topic also arose at a Defense Ministry news briefing, which was attended by Peter Marvanyi.

[Marvanyi] Lieutenant General Shilov said yesterday, and this is verified by a tape recording at the scene, that he was the last Soviet soldier to leave Hungary. Gyorgy Keleti, Defense Ministry spokesman, said this afternoon: We would like to take the lieutenant general's words seriously.

In light of the enormous number of reports, State Defense Secretary Antal Annus today ordered inspections of the Soviet installations that had been vacated to see whether any soldiers are really still there. According to the Soviets, only civilian employees are at the seven places that are still in the process of being transferred. Despite this, one person, for example, reported to the Ministry that members of the Southern Army Group in Matyasfold [Budapest district] have even done morning exercises.

In any event, no one can stay here without appropriate travel documents. If such people are found, they must leave the country.

Regarding the other important point of the statement made by General Shilov yesterday, Gyorgy Keleti quoted last year's agreement verbatim. This agreement did not in any way make the settling of accounts obligatory by the completion of the pull-out, at least according to the authentic Hungarian text. It is possible that the problem has been caused by a question of interpretation. In any event, the Soviets mentioned their demands without studying the minutes, since for the most part the minutes on environmental damage are not even translated into Russian. The Hungarians did not undertake to do this so they would not be accused of distortion, and it appears that the Soviets do not have enough interpreters.

The promised experts have not even come. Perhaps they will be here tomorrow, accompanying Shilov, since the talks will continue. The Defense Ministry hopes for a protocol by the 25th; there is no way of knowing at the moment whether there will finally be an agreement on this.

This, understandably, was the main topic of the press briefing, although the Ministry would like to publicize the other matter—that some 45 barracks, target practice grounds, warehouses, airports, colleges, and much more real estate of other kinds will be sold. These are the installations that, through the reorganization of the Army, have become unnecessary, and the Defense Ministry hopes for considerable revenues from them. The budget obliges the Ministry to obtain the revenues; the only problem is that the government's moratorium on the sale of this real estate is still in force. The Defense Ministry very much hopes that this will soon be lifted, and that the sale of the 11,000 service dwellings will get under way—primarily for those who belong to the Army, but to others too. In the latter case, the selling process will take place with the involvement of the self-goverments.

In connection with the pope's visit, Gyorgy Keleti denied alarming rumors. The draft system will not change, thus the conscripts will not be discharged later because of the event. Neither the fireworks nor the commissioning of officers [both usually held on 20 August, when the pope will be visiting] will be called off. The latter will be held one day earlier, on 19 August, on Kossuth Square in Budapest.

Spokesman on 'Unexpected' Claims

AU2006124591 Budapest MTI in English 0809 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Budapest, 19 June (MTI)—The Wednesday issue of the Hungarian daily "NEPSZABADSAG" carries an interview with Colonel Gyorgy Keleti, spokesman of the Hungarian Ministry of Defence, on the Tuesday round of Hungarian-Soviet economic talks concerning troop withdrawals.

According to Colonel Keleti, the talks have proved that, in compliance with a statement by Lt. Gen. Antal Annus, state secretary of the Hungarian Ministry of Defence on last week's round of the talks, the Soviet side still wants to evade the method worked out as a basis for accounting, while referring to it all the time.

Instead of their 50,000-million forint claim maintained until now, the Soviets have quite unexpectedly raised a new claim of 100,000 million.

To the question as to how the sum has doubled, Colonel Keleti said this was mysterious and incomprehensible, all the more so as the final assessment had not been completed by experts of the two sides yet. In the course of the Tuesday talks, it seemed that the Soviets wanted the Hungarian side to pay for all establishments they had built on Hungarian territory without permission. The items include 350 surface hangars as well.

At the same time, the Soviet side has offered a ridiculously low compensation of 2,000 million forints in its draft for environmental damages caused in Hungary. The absurdity of the offer is marked by the fact that in the West Hungarian settlement of Sarmellek alone, Hungarian experts have assessed damages of 5,500 million forints.

According to Colonel Keleti, in the Tuesday talks, the Soviet side took it for granted from the outset that it will be the Hungarian side that will have to pay. The Soviets have already defined their claims stating they needed building materials, blocks of flats, and agricultural products.

Colonel Keleti warned of jumping to extreme conclusions, stressing that there have already been several sharp turns in the course of the talks so far.

Soviet Troops' Damage to Environment Reported

LD2006225191 Budapest MTI in English 1347 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Budapest, June 20 (MTI)—In the Thursday session of the parliament's Committee on Environmental Protection, Lieutenant General Antall Annus and government commissioner Gabor Szabo reported on the damage the Soviet troops had done to the Hungarian environment.

They said that the ecological and environmental damage came to about 66,500 forints, while the losses stemming from the Soviet troops' failure to maintain the Hungarian-built facilities amounted to 14,000 million forints. The value of 'pending affairs' stands at 5,200 million forints, and that of the value of buildings to be demolished at 5,500 million forints. The damage done to monuments come to 5,300 million forints, and other damage 2,000 million forints. The total claim amounts to nearly 100,000 million forints. According to the Hungarian position, this claim forms the basis of negotiations.

Szabo informed the committee that a large amount of kerosene had been released into the soil and the subsoil

waters near the military airports, for instance at Tokol. The latter pollution may endanger the drinking water resources of Budapest.

Goncz: National Minorities Not 'Hostages'

LD2006160291 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1600 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Hungarian President Arpad Goncz today unveiled the statue of Attila Jozsef [famous Hungarian poet of the early 20th century] that was sculpted at Pecs by Tamas Vigh. The president of the Republic took part in the Baranya county assembly meeting afterwards, where the position of the nationalities and minorities in our country was discussed. Correspondent Csaba Belinesi interviewed Arpad Goncz:

[Begin recording] [Belinesi] Many expected you to say something about the bill on nationalities presently in preparation.

[Goncz] First of all, I do not know exactly how much they have progressed with the preparation of the bill on nationalities. Therefore, I did not want to say anything that is not authoritative. The other thing is that I do not wish to influence those preparing the bill with my comments.

[Belinesi] Obviously, when you said that "local prophets were needed," you did not think there was any need for legislation.

[Goncz] Of course not, but it is the local prophets who turn the law into reality. To be more precise, they do much more than can be made into legislation.

[Belinesi] I imagine that you agree that the situation of the nationalities in our country cannot be settled on a so-called "mutual" basis, so that if they make border concessions then we will too.

[Goncz] No minority, no nationality, is a hostage. It is not their role to be hostages. The culture of the nationalities here is also our culture; it contributes to ours. I cannot imagine greater stupidity than to voluntarily give these up, to deliberately create enemies. This cannot be imagined with sane political thinking. [end recording]

Border Violation Arrests Jan-Jun at 10,000

LD1906230391 Budapest MTI in English 1521 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Budapest, June 19 (MTI)—From January 1 to June 19 of this year, 10,000 border violators were arrested by the Hungarian frontier guards, three and a half times as many as for the same period of last year, a frontier guards spokesman told MTI.

Lieutenant-General Janos Zubek said that most of them were economic refugees, arriving in Hungary from Romania with the aim of fleeing to Germany via Czechoslovakia or Austria. In most cases, they are assisted by human runners.

The border violators, citizens from 64 countries, included 7,628 Romanians, 829 Pakistanis, 572 Turks and over a hundred Ghanaians, Bengalis and Bulgarians. The overwhelming majority of those arrested were promptly expelled from the country.

Contrary to public belief, the Soviet border chalked up the fewest attempts at border violation. This year, only ten Soviet citizens tried to enter Hungarian territory illegally. On the Yugoslav section, 246 attempts were recorded.

Lieutenant-General Zubek said that, despite the growing aggression of the border violators, the frontier guards had not yet used their arms this year.

Diplomat Rejects Charges of MDF Partisanship

AU2006170791 Budapest UJ MAGYARORSZAG in Hungarian 19 Jun 91 p 4

[Interview with Eniko Bollobas, interim charge d'affaires at the Embassy in Washington, by Gabor Turi; in Washington, date not given: "America Is Watching Again"—first two paragraphs are UJ MAGYARORSZAG introduction]

[Excerpts] The Embassy of the Hungarian Republic in Washington is located in the middle of a nice park, in romantic surroundings. Big trees are hiding the bunker-like square walls of the Embassy; the past is still haunting us. According to Hungarian reports, perhaps the biggest scandal in the history of Hungarian diplomacy took place within these walls, when the Hungarian Government had to dismiss Ambassador Peter Zwack because of the internal conflicts that had broken out there. The events are treated slightly differently here: Peter Zwack's dismissal caused almost no concern in Congress and the local press. The fact that even the prestigious (and liberal) THE WASHINGTON POST only discussed the "affair" in its social column shows this. If the person and competence of the former Hungarian ambassador had been evaluated differently here, his dismissal would obviously have caused greater sensation.

Eniko Bollobas made no statements at the time and is not very willing to talk now either. Speaking about the current activity of the Hungarian Embassy, one cannot avoid the reason why she became the focus of Hungarian public opinion, albeit in a rather unilateral presentation. [passage omitted]

[Turi] Let us discuss the often-mentioned accusation of being a commissar of the Hungarian Democratic Forum [MDF]. I do not want to seem naive, but I would like to hear from the most competent person: How can one represent a party's interests in the foreign service? What could be the MDF's particular interest in the United States?

[Bollobas] People who make such accusations are amateurs in the foreign service. They do not know that foreign representations operate on the basis of concepts

and concrete orders of the government, the foreign minister, and of the superior foreign ministerial bodies. I admit that this is what we wanted: to operate on the basis of a certain foreign policy and political philosophy. Traditional diplomatic activity would also fill our working days but, during a change in the regime, one does not count the hours and, beyond the orders, one tries to serve rather than sell one's country by also using one's imagination. Besides, the old practice is over; the embassies are also pluralistic today, or more exactly, they are above the parties. We insist that no one should question our workers' emotional and political commitment. To this very day, I do not know what special MDF interest I should represent here.

[Turi] Let me quote a Hungarian official currently studying in Washington on a scholarship, namely Sandor Szilagyi, who is well known for his past activity in the opposition and who represents the Alliance of Free Democrats [SZDSZ] in the United States. According to Sandor Szilagyi, you are serving the interests of the MDF here by projecting a more favorable image about Hungary than it really has.

[Bollobas] I do not know what to say to this because the numbers provide the answer, namely that more U.S. capital has been invested in Hungary so far than in all of the other former socialist countries and that our foreign trade account in U.S. dollars shows a large positive balance. All these facts speak for themselves and also show the confidence and the results. Of course, we know that in spite of all this people are dissatisfied because it is difficult to accept that things are bad at first before getting better. [passage omitted]

Statement on 'Alleged' Plot Against Herzog

LD2006213591 Budapest MTI in English 1932 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Budapest, June 20 (MTI)—In Budapest on Thursday, the Government Escorts and the National Security Office of the Republic of Hungary issued a joint statement denying reports of an alleged plot against Israeli President Hayim Herzog.

"With regard to Israeli President Hayim Herzog's visit to Hungary, contradictory reports were circulated in both the domestic and foreign media claiming that the security services had prevented terrorist action against the president. Such reports simply do not tally with the facts.

The preparations for, and organization of, the Israeli president's trip went according to schedule.

In the course of the visit, the Hungarian and Israeli security forces worked in close co-operation.

As the Israeli head of state is a person to be protected with the utmost care against terrorist attacks, the strictest security measures were adopted, and at the Intercontinental Hotel too, where the president agreed to call off his unscheduled evening walk at the request of the security authorities.

Once the visit was over, all security forces taking part were able to report unanimously that the event had gone smoothly, without any untoward incidents.

The Government Escorts and the National Security Office of the Republic of Hungary assure the public that they have no vested interests in denying or hushing up facts or events in order to prove the success of the recent security operation.

With this statement, the Government Escorts and National Security Office of the Republic of Hungary regard the matter as closed."

Kupa Encourages Economic Ties With Soviets

LD2006055291 Budapest MTI in English 1440 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Budapest, June 19 (MTI)—Opening the Farmers' Days of Tokaj-Hegyalja, a north-east Hungarian vine-growing district, in Szerencs on Wednesday, Finance Minister Mihaly Kupa said that the full withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary was an important event economically speaking as well, marking a new phase in the history of the Hungarian economy. "The implication is that Hungary must strive to develop long-term economic relations with the Ukrainians, the Russians and all peoples of the Soviet Union. This is a vital concern of the people of Hegyalja since the neighbouring Soviet Union offers a huge market," Kupa said.

The finance minister described the country's situation as difficult but added that it was only a transition period. The economy has not collapsed and, with a good deal of hard work, it could do great things in 4-5 years, he said.

Kupa's paper was awaited with eager anticipation by all those present, all the more so as it was announced on Wednesday that Kupa, a non-party member, would be the candidate of the Hungarian Democratic Forum in the parliamentary by-elections in August. The former deputy, Miklos Nemeth, resigned from his mandate, having been appointed deputy president of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The opening of the Farmers' Days was also attended by Miklos Nemeth.

Soviet Military Units Pursue Illegal Trade

AU2006125891 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 18 Jun 91 p 1

["FED"-signed report: "Trade Under the Threat of the Use of Firearms"]

[Text] "Organizational units of the Northern Group of Forces in Poland are increasingly pursuing trade in violation of Polish law and international agreements," said Colonel Stefan Golebiowski, press spokesman for the plenipotentiary of the Government of the Republic of Poland with responsibility for Soviet forces in Poland, on 17 June.

Colonel Golebiowski said that the Soviet Armed Forces in Poland are selling goods purchased through the "Marko" Foreign Trade Enterprise—the transactions are denominated in rubles and are thus subsidized out of the state budget to a significant extent—for zlotys. "This effectively amounts to importing goods without paying duty and turnover tax," said Colonel Golebiowski.

The USSR forces are also selling gasoline, cigarettes, and liquor to Polish economic entities in violation of the law. The Main Customs Office has reported how one Polish enterprise that bought 470 tonnes of diesel fuel from a Canadian firm collected the oil from a Soviet base.

The third example given by Colonel Golebiowski, citing reports received from the district attorney's office in Brzeg, concerns illegal transactions that companies and private individuals concluded with the military command of the unit in Brzeg (the sale of scrap metal, fuel, a slab of granite removed from the ground, as well as storage containers for fuel and lubricants). The district attorney's office states that some transactions occurred under the threat of the use of firearms by a Soviet officer and the soldiers under his command.

"We are reckoning with the possibility that there will be an increase in the sale of goods, and movable and immovable property by units of the Soviet Army," said Colonel Golebiowski.

He also said that the Polish side had officially informed the commander of the Soviet forces in Poland, General Dubinin, but that there had been no response from the Soviet side and that such illegal activities are proliferating. He warned that if these problems continue to grow, the matter will be taken up through diplomatic channels.

Senate Approves Amendments to Electoral Law

LD2006215591 Warsaw PAP in English 2106 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Warsaw, June 20—The Senate here Thursday [20 June] voted by 45 to 33 to introduce changes in the electoral law passed by the Sejm (lower house) last June 15.

On the first day of its two-day meeting the Senate decided that voters should cast their ballots for a list of candidates, and, optionally, mark a candidate they pick up on a given list. The Sejm proposed obligatory voting for individual candidates.

The Senate was also for a uniform method of distributing seats between regional and all-national constituencies.

The upper chamber voted to subordinate the national electoral office to the presidential office which would also finance its activities. Another amendment gives the president powers to shorten the statutory campaigning period in the oncoming campaign.

The Senate's amendments will be examined by the lower house on Friday. An ordinary majority of votes is needed to pass the proposed amendments and two thirds to reject them.

In the Senate debate on amendments Senator Karol Modzelewski pointed out that growing social tensions might be expected and a strong presidential authority reduces chances to eliminate them. Senator Walerian Piotrowski voiced an opinion that the president wants to create conditions for a stable government and activation of society and political parties. Senator Anna Radziwill said that the president's amendments should be adopted at least to thwart the games played by the presidential office.

Senator Jaroslaw Kaczynski maintained that the president intends to create a strong Parliament ruled by democratic mechanisms.

Speaking after the debates in his capacity of the chief of the presidential chancellery, Kaczynski welcomed the decision of the Senate to accept the amendments and told newsmen that "a chance has been created to solve the crisis by a proper decision of the Sejm, at least on the most important issue on the way of voting. If that happens, we will be able to say the storm is over," Jaroslaw Kaczynski said.

Paper Outlines New Election Code

AU2006120891 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 18 Jun 91 p 2

[Jan Forowicz report: "A Simpler Election Code, But Still Based On Proportional Representation"]

[Text] Although the election code adopted by the Sejm on 15 June must still be approved by the Senate and president and is therefore not yet official, we will nevertheless present some of its provisions.

Unlike the previous code that was vetoed by Lech Walesa, the new code allows each voter one vote instead of two. The vote will only apply to the election lists in a given constituency, with the name of one candidate on the list marked with a cross. The Sejm believes a voter should indicate his political and personal preference at a single stroke.

Thus, the voting card would contain several lists of candidates. On the left side, in front of each name, there would be a space for marking a cross. The voter should not have too much difficulty selecting the candidate who appeals to him the most. The card will contain the names of all election lists, their national identification numbers, and information on the political group represented by each list.

The election results will be determined separately for each party list according to the Hare-Niemayer method Three sets of figures will be required in order to determine the result in each constituency—the number of valid votes cast for a given list, the number of seats in the constituency, and the number of valid votes cast for all the lists together. How many seats a particular party has won will not be clear until the voting commissions have calculated the so-called election quotient, in the form of a fraction. The nominator would show the number of votes given for a particular party list, multiplied by the number of seats to be won in the constituency in question. The denominator would show the total number of valid votes cast in the constituency. The resulting quotient would show the total number of seats won by the particular party.

Thus, 391 seats will be distributed among 37 constituencies, and 69 deputies will be chosen from national lists. However, only those lists that have already won seats in at least five constituencies or have won at least 5 percent of the votes in all constituencies will be able to appear as national lists. Therefore parties too weak to win enough seats but with strong followings on a national scale will have a chance of being represented in Parliament. The same applies to ethnic minority groups. The experience of countries that have adopted this election system teaches us that this double distribution of 69 seats also benefits the strongest parties by granting them additional seats. Therefore it improves the situation of strong parliamentary factions, and does not throw weaker ones into the cold if they have an electorate that is fragmented but nevertheless cannot be ignored.

Labor Minister on 'Current Wave' of Protests

LD2106044891 Warsaw PAP in English 2044 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Warsaw, June 20—Polish Labor Minister Michal Boni commenting on the current wave of various forms of protests in Poland said that even countries with stable economies experience strikes and tensions.

Boni, addressing a press conference in Warsaw on Thursday [20 June], warned against the anarchization of the strike weapon. "Strikes are not organized by unions but by more or less informal protest committees. Nobody knows whether talks should be held with them," the minister added.

Meanwhile, representatives of the Ministry of Transportation held a round of talks with representatives of Solidarity's national section of road maintenance service today, to discuss union's postulates concerning the nation-wide reorganization of the service but without mass lay-offs.

Transportation workers in Bialystok resigned from plans to stage a strike today after city authorities convinced workers that their demands presented after a strike a month ago are being consistently implemented.

Tense situation prevails in many places in Poland. Chairman of the Federation of Miners' Trade Unions Rajmund Moric and Chairman of the Regional Organizing Commission of Solidarity-80 Daniel Podrzycki met in Katowice on Thursday. A communique released after the meeting stressed that the reasons for the strikes were the worsening living conditions, price increases, and limitation of social benefits which were the cost of reforms.

Chairman of Farmers' Solidarity Trade Union Gabriel Janowski told newsmen today that the union is looking to meet government representatives to discuss the situation in farming and to adopt solutions which would permit to avoid the collapse of procurement of farm produce.

Solidarity To Continue Talks With Government

LD2006043691 Warsaw PAP in English 2245 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Gdansk, June 19—Solidarity's National Commission meeting here on Wednesday [19 Jun] said that the results of the June 15 talks with government representatives permit holding wide-scale negotiations embracing a variety of basic economic and social issues. Although the commission decided to continue negotiations with the government, many of its members criticized government's idea of approaching financial concessions, especially those dealing with the excessive wage tax, as a form of compensation for the increase of prices of energy and gas.

Speakers said that majority of state enterprises cannot afford to increase wages despite the government's new approach towards the excessive wage tax. The commission advised further negotiations on this matter.

The commission also tried to work out a statutory ban on combining union and party posts. That part of the debates revealed that at the moment it is impossible to present a full list of all union activists, from various levels, who fulfill posts in political parties. The commission did manage to decide that union activists will have to declare themselves in this respect.

The national commission rejected a motion to cross out the national section of the road maintenance service from the unions register lodged by the commission's presidium after the section staged last Tuesday [11 June] a national protest action without the union's permission.

OPZZ Offers Cooperation Bid to Miners' Union

LD2006043391 Warsaw PAP in English 1737 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Warsaw, June 19—Chairman of the All-Poland Trade Union Alliance (OPZZ) Alfred Miodowicz made an offer to head of the Federation of Miners' Unions Rajmund Moric to establish more fruitful and mutually beneficial cooperation. In his letter to Moric Wednesday [19 Jun], after the Federation withdrew from the OPZZ, Miodowicz voiced a conviction that, making such a decision, the Council of the Federation was guided by well conceived interests not only of its own branch but also of the entire Polish trade union movement.

Kaczynski Interviewed on Political 'Cleanup'

AU2006194591 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 19 Jun 91 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Center Accord leader Jaroslaw Kaczynski by Kazimierz Groblewski, place and date not given: "A Cleanup Is Required"]

[Excerpts] [Groblewski] The Sejm has accepted the president's veto of the election code. Is that a success for the Center Accord?

[Kaczynski] We do not consider it as such. The president's struggle for a proper election code should not be extended to a whole group of people or a party. But it is a success for all those who backed the president.

There is a tendency to consider the president's actions parochial. In democratic countries, following a victorious general election, the president chooses his own aides and forms a government out of the political groups that supported him. Of course, at the same time the president is above all parties, and should not interfere in interparty squabbles. Lech Walesa adheres strictly to this principle.

As far as the election code is concerned, from the very beginning we were in favor of a mixed election code, and we still are. But not many people know that the president, after his mixed election code had been rejected by the Sejm, suggested a proportional representation election code, which is what the Sejm wanted, but the Constitutional Commission rejected it. His suggested code was easy to understand. I hope the Sejm will finally adopt a code that society can understand, so that it is easier to organize political life. Jacek Merkel says that the average citizen does not read the election code. That may be so, but people are entitled to know what is being done with their votes.

[Groblewski] You refer to society. Center Accord activists frequently refer to popular support. Yet opinion polls indicate that the population is not going to give the Center Accord an overwhelming number of votes.

[Kaczynski] Every party refers to society's interests. Indeed, the latest surveys do not augur great support for us, but other parties also seem not to have great support. Parties are not popular. Over the past few months we have been practically absent from the public view. Now we are back, and we think we will remain in view right up to the elections.

[Groblewski] This comeback by the Center Accord has occurred in rather an odd way. There has been a lot of noise about the Center Accord, but no one really knows what new proposals it has to offer. Some people claim it has nothing at all to propose, but merely wants to make a noise.

[Kaczynski] I will repeat what I once said at a news conference in a somewhat angry frame of mind. From the beginning of our existence we have always opposed powerful groups that were certain they would rule Poland after the demise of communism. That is why we are the target of attacks, disinformation, and manipulation.

What we wanted was to strengthen the government by expanding its political formula. Right now the government is based mainly on the liberals, and to a far lesser extent on the Center Accord. I am convinced the peasant movement should be added to the government. In a certain sense, "Solidarity" too should be included, or, to be more exact, "Solidarity" should express its clear support. Finally, it is important to resolve the question of relations with the Church, that is to say, remove the conflicts between the Church's mission and public life.

We know from opinion polls that society is now divided. According to the electorate, and not politicians, it is split into two camps. The first camp sociologists describe as a rebel communist camp. This includes the Social Democratic Party of the Republic of Poland, Party X, and the entire people's movement, including that part of it that is breaking away from "Solidarity" and the Citizens Committees. The other camp is a Solidarity-reformist group, consisting of "Solidarity" itself, the Center Accord, Liberal-Democratic Congress, Democratic Union, and Bujak's organization. The first group is growing, and the second shrinking, even though the second group still has a small advantage over the first. [passage omitted]

[Groblewski] "Acceleration," "Walesa for president," and "Free elections" are some of the Center Accord's slogans of the past. What slogan will it use now?

[Kaczynski] "Acceleration" has lost none of its significance, but as a slogan it has worn itself out. Of course we will not return to it. The situation is different. Until recently it was possible to aim sharp blows at the corrupt old authorities, but, unfortunately, corruption has now spread to a major part of the new authorities. There is a good word to describe what we want to do—cleanup. Poland needs a cleanup, a revival.

[Groblewski] Is the Sejm's adoption of a second election code increasing or decreasing the likelihood of the elections being held in October?

[Kaczynski] I think the question is badly phrased. It is not the October deadline that is the subject of the dispute; that deadline will definitely be kept. The problem is the composition of the future Parliament. Are we to have an efficient system in Poland, or a useless system from the very start? That is what the president wants to avoid. [passage omitted]

[Groblewski] Does the Center Accord want the elections to take place in October?

[Kaczynski] They must take placer no later than 27 October. It is probably not feasible for them to take place earlier, but I would have nothing against them being held at the end of September.

Peasants Party Internal Disputes Continue

LD2006043791 Warsaw PAP in English 0011 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Warsaw, June 19—Spokesman for the Polish Peasant Party [PSL] Jan Komornicki said at a press conference here Wednesday [19 Jun] that an initiative by Roman Bartoszcze to convoke a national conference of the popular movement just before the extraordinary statutory congress was "a sufficient proof of his willingness to split up the Peasant Party."

In a separate development, Roman Bartoszcze's spokesman and advisor Wieslaw Kornasiewicz said Wednesday that Bartoszcze was thrown out by force out of his office on the PSL premises by a group of former ZSL [United Peasants Party] leaders led by chairman of the PSL main board Roman Jagielinski and spokesman Jan Komornicki, among others.

Meanwhile, Jan Komornicki told TV evening news that there was no use of force vis-a-vis Roman Bartoszcze and that the latter left his office on his own free will.

During Wednesday's news conference, spokesman Komornicki said that the PSL has aspired and will continue to aspire to the creation of a popular front with the participation of all political, social and professional organizations willing to represent the most vital interests of the nation and the rural community's interests in particular. The aspiration to form a common front does not mean the setting up of a common political party accessible to all.

New Social Democratic Group Holds Congress

AU1906145091 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 17 Jun 91 p 2

[Text] PAP—The Democratic-Social Society [TDS] held its first national congress in Warsaw on 15 June and adopted a statute and program of action. Zbigniew Bujak was elected chairman.

According to the statute, the TDS is for people who are partial to the ideals of social democratic parties in the West. It intends to act for the sake of giving a civic shape to the process of privatization in Poland, whereby, among other things, it will help create associations of shareholders which would manage and operate the share market on behalf of individuals who hold shares. The TDS wants to set up a system of advice and insurance for financial operations carried out by these associations of shareholders, the first of which should appear inside privatized enterprises next year.

The TDS intends to provide homeless people with practical advice on financing and building a house, and develop a system of credits.

It intends to set up special schools to train people for economic cooperation with foreign countries, particularly Poland's neighbors.

The TDS wants to restrict the number of abortions in Poland. At the same time, it wants to see a greater dissemination of sexual education and the general availability of contraceptives.

The TDS will support the organization of local communities and cooperate with local government bodies, as well as with cooperative movements.

Prime Minister Bielecki Visits South Korea

WA2006122391

For reportage on the three-day official visit by Prime Minister Bielecki to South Korea, including reports on his talks with ROK Presdident No Tae-u and Prime Minister Chong Won-sik, please see the South Korea section of the 20 June East Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Nastase on Fears of Economic Discrimination

AU1806133391 Bratislava VEREJNOST in Slovak 14 Jun 91 p 4

[Interview with Foreign Minister Adrian Nastase by Jozef Uvacik; in Bardejov, date not given: "We Have the Same Problems"—first paragraph is VEREJNOST introduction]

[Text] During recent intensive negotiations and discussions on West-East aid, aid for Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland was primarily under discussion. These countries were labelled under just one word—the East. The impression was given that only these countries represent it. Strong criticism was heard from the Balkan countries—mostly from Romania—expressing dissatisfaction at possible discrimination against these East European countries. However, since the participants in Bardejov devoted an entire evening to the Balkan countries' problems, this was not completely true. Of course, the presence of Romanian Foreign Minister Adrian Nastase, as well as Bulgarian Deputy Prime Minister Dimitur Ludzhev, testifies to the fact that the East European states are not standing on the side-lines on this issue. Adrian Nastase granted an interview to VEREJNOST in which he aired his views on the above-mentioned issues:

[Uvacik] Mr. Minister, how do you view the issue of Western aid for Eastern countries?

[Nastase] First of all, it is necessary to ascertain precisely how this aid operates. In the case of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland—which are in a better situation than Romania—it was necessary to carry out an analysis and define the most important sectors. The Western participants also outlined their plans for future aid. It was certainly a very demanding discussion since the aid issue is closely linked to European security. We have to make sure that we avoid exchanging the Iron Curtain for smaller curtains between individual countries.

[Uvacik] The fact that aid for Central European countries was the primary issue under discussion in Bardejov has aroused dissatisfaction and a certain feeling of discrimination in your country. However, your presence testifies to something....

[Nastase] I think it is necessary to consider Eastern European problems as a whole, but with regard to individual specific features. This is necessary to guarantee stability on our continent. It is also necessary to resolve aid issues uniformly. If we use economic aid to create separate political groups within Eastern Europe, this could have an unfavorable impact on the future.

[Uvacik] What kind of aid would be most suitable for Romania?

[Nastase] Our position is the same as yours; we are also interested in opening up Western European markets. We expect that positive changes will be made on the West's side, as has been mentioned here. Of course, the aid issue is more complex. The information technology, management, and private enterprise spheres are the most important for us. A financial and banking system will also help Romanian society transform itself properly. The issue of investment aid—through which we can modernize our existing infrastructure—is also important for Romania. I hope we can do this as soon as possible.

Leadership Blamed for International Isolation

AU1806112891 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 8 Jun 91 p 4

[Article by Raluca Stroe Brumariu: "Who Is Isolating Romania?"]

[Text] Recently, we have been frequently hearing the idea of an international agreement that marginalizes Romania once again and continues to isolate or even abandon it to the Soviet sphere of influence. We have been hearing talk of a new division of what was formerly Eastern Europe into Central Europe, which includes Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary, and Eastern Europe, which includes Romania and Bulgaria. This division, with negative consequences for Romania, would be aimed principally at reducing the West's obligation to give equal support to all countries that belonged to the former communist bloc.

Thus, material support will be much larger for the Central European countries, and it will be limited for the other countries to enough support to help maintain a certain standard of living that would not encourage and justify emigration to the West. In this way, the West will financially support, with serious investment, those countries that are promising in terms of more rapid economic development. However, countries that suffered most from communist dictatorship, and countries that were most affected in all their structures by communist ideology, will continue to be marginalized, at least for a while.

It is difficult to deny this theory, and it has become more difficult lately because the West's indifference to Romania became increasingly evident (with the exception, to a certain extent, of France, which does not help us economically either). However, beyond this aspect, which certainly does not lack a cruel realism (the theory that the West is most interested in the non-dismantling of the USSR is just as real), things should also be regarded from the point of view of events in the domestic arena. A few days ago, I witnessed a discussion in which a French guest was expressing his disagreement with the wish of the majority of Romanian intellectuals to turn Romania into a capitalist-type country, which—he insisted—was not in accordance with Romania's inner structure and with its nature. His argument was that, apart from a few intellectuals who can adapt to the Western mentality and level of civilization, the rest of the population, used to a certain way of thinking, of life, and of civilization, in reality cannot and does not want to undergo the radical transformation of Romanian society, the transition from a communist society to a

capitalist society. Moreover, our guest said that Romania is a poor country and, therefore, there are neither subjective nor objective conditions for this change and the West cannot help the whole of formerly communist Europe equally. However, this way of thinking does not correspond to reality. At the beginning, that is, right after December 1989, the West did not view us in an unfavorable way at all, and I do not think that all the arguments that are voiced today would have existed if the regime that was instated in Romania in the days of the revolution had been a democratic regime, completely open to transformation. However, our road toward democracy was repeatedly blocked by the newly-established leadership itself, and there has always been a reticence toward creating a true market economy. There has always been the step backward toward closure and a disguised attempt to return to the past in a roundabout way. Hundreds and hundreds of (involuntary?) mistakes have been made: a sham trial—of the two dictators; a great lie—the 60,000 dead; terrible violence—in Tirgu Mures, during the electoral campaign, and in Bucharest in June and even in December 1990. The Securitate was permanently protected by the current leadership, up to the moment when its attempt to occupy extremely important functions in the state was facilitated.

There has never been a true law on privatization; however, laws of an obviously anti-democratic nature are constantly being endorsed. Thus, what guarantee can we offer to the West? All these aspects of our domestic life damaged Romania more than any international agreement. If there is currently real reserve toward Romania and real indifference, this is because the neo-communist regime in our country has not proven in any way that it can lay the foundation for a new society and did not offer any real guarantee that what happened in the past cannot be repeated.

The fact that the interest of the West was very great initially cannot be denied (interest indeed and not only sympathy). There were plans to assist our country; there was interest in investing in our country. Almost all the chances have been missed, and if they have been missed it is because of what has been going on at home, not because of international agreements, even if the unclear and unstable situation in Romania serves the interest of the West to a certain extent. Nobody can cooperate with a country in which the former Securitate—whose conscience is so heavily burdened, and which cooperated for so many years with the KGB—continues to be a power in the state (even if in a disguised form). Therefore, the reasons for our isolation should not always be sought beyond our borders; they should mostly be sought at home, in everything that is rotten and obsolete, in things that no longer suit the new European ways. People should realize that a new society cannot be built on the foundations of the old structures and with the very same people who were building and proclaiming communism.

Extremism, chauvinism, and anti-Semitism do not help in any way. On the contrary, they pull us backwards into the hole from which we got out in December with so many sacrifices. International agreements are only an excuse for our own inability. All those who wish us back in the hole of the past will realize at one point that those young people who fought with so much courage in the streets will never forget, no matter what happens, that they fought against communism and against everything that communism meant for our country. And nobody can subjugate those young people with measures that those in power are taking in great haste. At one point, those who have proven in this year and a half period that they are outdated will have to withdraw. It will happen sooner or later. Do we still have a choice? What existed here cannot return; the communist ideology died for Romania together with all those young people who sacrificed their lives in the streets in December. The present situation can lead only to total economic, social, and political chaos. The economic reform drafted by the Roman government—a theoretically attractive reform that failed in practice, however—does not solve anything; it is just leading our economy toward disaster. We can vote only for a new and democratic regime that surely will influence international "agreements."

Communique Issued on Official Accountability

AU1906101991 Bucharest DREPTATEA in Romanian 15 Jun 91 p 5

["Communique" issued by the National Union for the Victory of the Revolution; place and date not given]

[Text] The National Union for the Victory of the Revolution [UNVR] recalls that, on 13-15 June 1990, the forces opposing the continuation of the revolution attempted a provocation, a manipulation, and a bloody and premeditated paramilitary reprisal against the opposition forces.

The fact that the Prosecutor General failed to act and the Parliament failed to finalize the reports of the parliamentary enquiry commission demonstrates once more that these institutions are in the service of the totalitarian power; hence, they have lost their legitimacy.

We demand an immediate referendum to dissolve the Parliament and fire the Prosecutor General.

At the same time, we propose that the United Nations and the Council of Europe should examine, as a distinct point, the following problem: "The responsibility of heads of state toward the international community," in cases in which they commit actions unworthy of their position.

We suggest that the international banking institutions (IMF, IBRD) should not consider pledges by persons who are liable to be sentenced for offenses against peace and mankind.

We back the decision to commemorate—on 13-15 June 1991, in University Square—the first anniversary of the

bloody reprisal against the longest anticommunist demonstration in Romania's history, a reprisal that attempted to annihilate the movement for a democratic alternative.

[signed] Nicu Stanescu, for the UNVR Executive

Telecommunications Agreement With Israel Signed

AU2006182891 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1550 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 20/6/1991—A government agreement between Romania and Israel in post and telecommunications was signed in Bucharest on Thursday, June 20. For Romania the document was signed by Mr. Andrei Chirica, minister of communications, and for Israel by his counterpart, Mr. Rafa'el Pinhasi.

Present was Mr. Tzvi Mazel, Israel's ambassador in Bucharest.

The document provides for the expansion of staff interchanges and exchanges of technology, the rise in the number of telephone lines, the development of postal services and cooperation ventures in research.

Arriving in Romania together with the official Israeli delegation was also a substantial group of businessmen and experts in the exploitation and production of telecommunications equipment.

During a news conference held after the signing of the document, the Israeli communications minister said he was extremely pleased to be the first Israeli minister to visit Romania after the revolution and to sign an accord on palpable cooperation. He said the substantial delegation come to Romania was a proof of the importance Israel attaches to the visit showing it ready to cooperate in the development of telecommunications in Romania.

In his turn, Mr. Andrei Chirica referred to the significance of the Israeli minister's visit to Romania showing it to be a special moment in the growth of mutual relations, in post and telecommunications in particular. He assessed the visit as a promising beginning.

ROK Commercial Arbitration Convention Signed

AU2006182491 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1546 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 20/6/1991—Under the auspices of the Chamber of Trade and Industry of Romania, the first commercial arbitration convention was signed in Bucharest Thursday [20 June] between the International Commercial Arbitration Courts of Romania and the Republic of Korea. It was covenanted that the contracts to be concluded between the two countries should include an advisory arbitrary clause apt to determine competence over a potential litigation between the two parties. So, if the defendant is the Romanian commercial agent, competence will be held by the court in Bucharest, and the other way round.

Another item of the convention is establishment of a future manysided collaboration between the two bodies according to which legislation, publications and information on arbitration matters are to be exchanged. In view is also an interchange of experts.

The document was signed by Professor Tudor Popescu, D.Sc., president of the International Commercial Arbitration Court in Bucharest, and Bong Soo Hahn [spelling as received], president of the Korean Commercial Arbitration Board.

At the end of the signing ceremony the Korean guest stated : Though we are far from one another from a geographical point of view, we are very close from a spiritual point of view. We have ever more frequent exchanges and visits, which benefits both countries. You have made progress in the economy, you have a powerful leadership, an already formed institutional framework, and a community of businessmen, which is a very good thing. If the pattern of the economic and political structure of Korea is of any use to you and if you wish to know our experience we shall supply you any information, and we shall do it with very great pleasure.

Nastase Meets James Baker in Berlin

AU1906175591 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1723 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 19/6/1991—Romanian Foreign Minister Adrian Nastase met Wednesday [19 June] afternoon in Berlin U.S. Secretary of State James Baker. Their talk covered the bilateral relationship and its development prospects as well as the further building of security and the development of cooperation in Europe and conflict prevention world-wide.

Baker Arrives in Belgrade, Begins Talks

LD2106105491 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0932 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, June 21 (TANJUG)—U.S. Secretary of State James Baker arrived in Belgrade this morning on a one-day visit to Yugoslavia. Baker was greeted at Belgrade Airport by his host, Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar.

Baker and Loncar went to the Palace of Federation where they were met by Prime Minister Ante Markovic. They began the first round of talks, behind closed doors, devoted to the Yugoslav crisis and possibilities of settling it peacefully through the preservation of Yugoslavia's integrity, which is urged by the United States.

U.S. sources say that Baker would also have a brief meeting with the representatives of ethnic Albanians from Kosovo this morning.

He will first meet with Kiro Gligorov (Macedonia), then Momir Bulatovic (Montenegro), Milan Kucan (Slovenia), Slobodan Milosevic (Serbia), Franjo Tudjman (Croatia) and Alija Izetbegovic (Bosnia- Hercegovina).

It has been learned that there had been initiatives that Baker meet with some members of the Yugoslav State Presidency. However, well-informed circles say Baker refused to hold such meetings owing to the current crisis in the presidency.

Presidency Session Canceled; Mesic Absent

LD2006192191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1808 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, June 20 (TANJUG)—One of the chambers of Yugoslavia's bicameral legislature, the Federal Chamber, asked the State Presidency today to resolve problems of its constitution and work by June 25.

The Presidency—the collective state leadership made up of one representative of each of Yugoslavia's six republics and two provinces—failed to elect its president and vice-president at a session on May 15.

Member on the Yugoslav Presidency from the Republic of Croatia Stipe Mesic did not receive the five votes needed for his election as president of this body according to the established rotation principle.

A session of the Presidency scheduled for today was not held because of the absence of Mesic and Slovenia's representative Janez Drnovsek.

As stated, they did not appear due to the impression, obtained from a series of talks in Belgrade yesterday, that the readiness to unblock the Yugoslav Presidency by electing Mesic president was lacking at present.

Chamber Urges Presidency To Resolve Crisis

LD2006221391 Belgrade TANJUG Domstic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1216 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jun (TANJUG)—The SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber has asked the State Presidency to resolve all problems regarding the constitution of the Presidency and its work by 25 June. Conclusions which the Chamber adopted today insist that "the election and proclamation of the president and vice president of the collective head of state be carried out in accordance with the Constitution and in line with the rotation system established by the SFRY Presidency standing orders."

These conclusions will be forwarded to the State Presidency.

Assembly Supports Government Economic Policy

LD2006142691 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2204 GMT 19 Jun 91

Belgrade, June 19 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav parliament on Wednesday [19 June] supported the economic measures of the federal government of Prime Minister Ante Markovic aimed at market-oriented transformation of the Yugoslav economy.

Following suit of the Federal Chamber, the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, the other chamber of Yugoslavia's bi-cameral parliament, today supported this year's measures of macro-economic policy, which Markovic submitted in parliament a month ago.

Supporting the economic course of the federal government, the deputies of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces called the government to intensify its reform processes in Yugoslavia.

The deputies warned that some corrections in Markovic's macro-economic policy in 1991 have proved insufficient and that they contributed to the inflation rise and production fall.

It was therefore demanded in parliament today that the initiated changes in the area of ownership speed up and that rational economic protection of Yugoslav production be secured.

The deputies concluded that changes in the area of monetary policy should secure a stable exchange rate of the dinar, the stability of the country's foreign currency reserves, external liquidity and the convertibility of the Yugoslav currency.

Supported were the efforts of the Yugoslav Government to obtain aid from international financial institutions as well as inflow of foreign capital.

Markovic has promised that his government would endeavour to secure between five and six billion dollars of additional funds for reviving the country's production.

Assembly Adopts Conclusions on Markovic Speech

LD2006174391 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1302 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jun (TANJUG)—The reform processes in the country must be intensified, and the Federal Executive Council program and macro-economic policies must be adjusted to the new economic and political circumstances in order to halt the negative trends, particularly in the production sector. This is stated in the conclusions which the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly adopted today by a majority of votes in connection with the recent speech by the president of the federal government [Ante Markovic] in the Yugoslav legislature on the political and economic situation in the country.

Assessing that the set reform targets are not being achieved, the Chamber notes in this document that the Yugoslav market of goods and services is becoming increasingly fragmented and the capital market is developing very slowly, all of which is preventing the existence of an integral market which is the basis for achieving the desired changes in the economy.

Loncar Interviewed on CSCE, National Unity

LD2006192291 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1459 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jun (TANJUG)—Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Budimir Loncar said that the CSCE statement on the Yugoslav crisis will influence "thinking and negotiations" in the country. In an interview for the BBC, Loncar also said that he is an optimist regarding a peaceful resolution of the crisis in our country.

We are transcribing Loncar's interview for the BBC, which this radio station broadcast in English today:

[Question] CSCE ministers stated in Berlin that they did not want Yugoslavia to disintegrate. How important is this statement in your view?

[Loncar] The statement reflects several things—above all that all 34 CSCE mnembers are showing interest in, and, at the same time, concern over developments in Yugoslavia. These countries are expressing the stand that Yugoslavia should try to find within its borders, that is, among its relevant and responsible factors, solutions suitable for everyone. Further, everyone wants to see a united Yugoslavia, but, of course, a Yugoslavia in which democratic reforms are implemented, in which human and minority rights are respected, which means that it observes standards prevailing in Europe and the European Community.

[Question] How much impact will these CSCE stands have on Slovenia and Croatia, for instance, in the sense of whether these two republics will stop on their road to independence, the proclamation of which is scheduled for June 26th?

[Loncar] I am sure that this message will influence thinking and negotiations in this sense.

[Question] Why are you so sure?

[Loncar] Because this (CSCE) is a truly important factor in world relations. Namely, if you wish to be a member of an organization and to play a significant role in it, or if you want to be a part of the new European structure, then you cannot overlook what such a meeting has to say.

[Question] You said you are an optimist. Are there any grounds for optimism?

[Loncar] I see some grounds for it, otherwise I would not be an optimist.

[Question] You also said in your speech here that Yugoslavia, if it disintegrates into several ministates, will become a time-machine in the heart of Europe. What do you mean by this?

[Loncar] I said that these numerous ministates with mixed ethnic population, could hardly live in mutual peace, and tensions would occur within each one of them occasionally. How can you assume that they would be democratic states? In that case, I only foresee tensions, problems, and potential sources of explosions.

[Question] What effect would that have on Europe?

[Loncar] An unfavorable one. I cannot, however, foresee such a scenario, and I do not believe that it will come about.

Federal Government Discussing Slovene, Croat Acts

AU2006110291 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Olivija Rusovac report]

[Text] The session of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber is underway in the SFRY Assembly building. Here is a report by Olivija Rusovac:

[Rusovac] At the moment, the Federal Chamber is discussing the proposal of the conclusions on overcoming the blockade in the SFRY Presidency. The most controversial item is the one regarding the explicit statement that the Presidency president and vice president should be proclaimed in conformity with the Constitution and that this should be done according to the order envisaged by the Presidency's rules of procedure.

The Federal Executive Council is holding a session discussing stands and proposals on solving the crisis and setting up future relations in the Yugoslav community that it will present to the Federal Chamber tomorrow.

According to reliable information that I have obtained, the basic stand is that Slovene and Croatian resolutions on dissociation [razdruzivanje] are legally void because they have no basis in the Constitution and they are one-sided

acts in the political sense, the Federal Executive Council has assessed, according to reliable information.

Representatives of the Federal Executive Council and the Executive Council of Slovenia today reached the agreement that this republic should pay customs duties and customs contributions into the federal budget.

This was all from the SFRY Assembly.

Paper Views Croatian, Slovene Independence Issue

LD1906193791 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0852 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] Ljubljana, 18 June (TANJUG)—Croatian Television has informed NEODVISEN DNEVNIK [Independent Daily] of Ljubljana that as of 1 July it will start charging this paper for publishing Croatian TV program schedules. This means, NEODVISEN DNEVNIK believes, that someone wishes to isolate his media from outside influence; this is at odds with predominant doctrine on the pluralization and democratization of the same media. Is it conservativism, NEODVISEN DNEVNIK wonders, and adds that something completely different is at work here.

The paper says that the Croatian authorities are preparing a number of so-called independence laws, which would not shame even the most totalitarian and racist regimes in the world.

The Slovene ruling coalition is in constant touch with the political elite in Zagreb, NEODVISEN DNEVNIK stresses, adding that "the necessary guarantees probably exist to insure that segregational laws of our close neighbor will not be valid for Slovene citizens and their property; on the contrary, new privileges will be gained".

The Croatian and Slovene alliance will be afforded an ample opportunity on 20 June—when U.S. Secretary of State James Baker pays a visit to Belgrade—to recall their delegates from the Federal Chamber; the paper stresses and believes that "numerous Slovene political converts still cannot believe that James Baker will really visit the Serbian, or still Yugoslav, capital, because it would be a stab in the back to the Slovene policy".

The story of the builders of Babylon is repeating itself, NEODVISEN DNEVNIK says, and concludes that if the Paris Club renounces Slovenia and Croatia in case of their unilateral proclamations, a Zagreb club should immediately be founded—"for the fostering of political romanticism."

Slovenia Issues 'Explanation' on Future Borders

LD2006185791 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1519 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Ljubljana, 20 Jun (TANJUG)—"The beginning of construction work for erecting border crossing-points with the Republic of Croatia has given rise to many questions and uncertainties, which call for an explanation from us," according to a statement today from the public relations service of the Slovene Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs. It says, among other things:

"The Slovene borders, including the borders with the Republic of Croatia, are one of the external manifestations of the Slovene state. The Slovene Assembly, in the package of various laws on independence, also adopted those that regulate everything relating to the borders, border crossings, and foreigners in Slovenia, and did so with due consideration for European standards," the text says. It goes on:

"Regardless of further political agreements on possible ties with Croatia, the Republic of Slovenia will be a sovereign state. Between these two republics there will be borders, and the border line will be determined at the inter-state level; it does not at present exist. The border control points, which will begin work on the day of independence, do not therefore represent points on the border line. They were chosen so the encroachments on the environment and land, and the costs of construction, should be as few as possible.

"In Slovenia we will have eight control points: Secovlje, Dragonja, Jelsane, Metlika, Obrezje, Dobovec, Gruskovje, and Sredisce ob Dravi," the explanation details.

The explanation of the Slovene Secretariat for Internal Affairs goes on to detail what will happen at the "border control points," which in fact are not "border crossings in the present sense."

The first detail states that "citizens of the present SFRY will not require passports to 'cross' the border, because it is not a question of controlling the movement of citizens of the present SFRY."

"There will also be freedom of movement where there are no control points," says the second detail, with the observation that the "level of good-neighborly relations with the Republic of Croatia will not be diminished and residents from both sides of the border will not be in a position inferior to what they have been hitherto."

The explanation goes on to say that "at the border all foreigners who misuse the territory of the Slovene state for illegal transit via Slovene borders into Austria and Italy will be subject to controls and turned back." In this connection, the fact is mentioned that in the first five months of this year, some 11,000 foreigners were interviewed for attempting to illegally cross the border, and Austria and Italy returned 4,400 persons. The text further states that "all foreigners will be subjected to controls and rejected who incite criminal situations on the territory of Slovenia."

"At the border there will also be spot checks to detect the smuggling of weapons, drugs, and private cars, as well as controls that will cover road safety, which are otherwise carried out within Slovenia," the explanation says, and

adds that "significant crime routes between West Europe and the Middle East cross Slovenia."

Nevertheless, it is further stated, "the internal affairs services will reduce to the minimum the formal procedures at all existing and future border crossings, as provided for in the recently adopted laws in this area. Everything will be carried out professionally and with the help of international police cooperation," the explanation of the Slovene Secretariat for Internal Affairs says.

Paper Hints at Possible Military Intervention

AU2106104691 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1029 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] The Yugoslav newspaper BORBA, which is close to the government, has hinted at an intervention by the Army to prevent secession by Slovenia.

"If the predictions of head of government Markovic are correct that Slovenia's independence would cause an economic blockade of the country, the Army must intervene," the paper writes.

This has fuelled rumors that the Army wants to put Markovic as their man at the head of the state with unlimited powers.

Slovenian Leader on Post-Independence Cooperation

LD2006214891 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1220 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Radenci, June 20 (TANJUG)—Slovenian Prime Minister Lojze Peterle said that after declaring independence Slovenia would continue to maintain economic cooperation with the rest of Yugoslavia, including the creation of a new historical agreement of sovereign states.

Speaking to businessmen, Peterle said that there were some abroad who hoped that Slovenia would play an important role in the democratization of Yugoslavia. Peterle said he thought that this was unrealistic because Slovenia did not have that much influence, nor did it want to be a missionary.

The directors of Slovenia's largest firms, banks and regional chambers of the economy, said that independence must be an expert and pragmatic process, which would not cut the business links of Slovenia's economy.

Slovene Official in Talks With Army

LD2006223491 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1715 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Ljubljana, 20 Jun (TANJUG)—"A working session of the head of the third directorate of the SFRY General Staff, Lieutenant Colonel General Ljubomir Domazetovic, and the [Slovene] Secretary for National Defense, Janez Jansa, was held in Ljubljana today," the Slovene news agency STA [Slovenska Tiskovna Agencija] reports.

The TANJUG office for Slovenia did not receive information about this meeting directly from the participants in the talks, but the STA report says that "they discussed the problem of sending recruits from the Republic of Slovenia for military service in the Yugolsav Army, the demand for handing over of files on recruits and army conscripts to army territorial organs, the return of soldiers from the Yugoslav Army after the adoption of the constitutional law on Slovene independence, and other outstanding issues.

"It was particularly stressed in the talks that problems in this area should, because of the conflict between the federal and republican legislature, be resolved by negotiation.

"Both sides will acquaint their appropriate authorities with these stands. The delegations are to meet again after 26 June when the status of Slovenia will be more clearly defined," the STA report says.

Slovenia Agrees To Pay Federal Customs Duties

LD2106041991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1901 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, June 20 (TANJUG)—There will be no customs war between the Yugoslav Government and the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia. Namely, Slovenia today agreed to regularly pay its dues from the customs revenues into the federal coffers, as envisaged under the relevant federal regulations.

Director of the Federal Customs Administration Radosav Sekulic and officials of the Slovene Customs Department agreed in Ljubljana today that Slovenia pay into the federal budget all the dues from the customs revenues that it has been keeping back.

In keeping with a decision reached in a plebiscite, Slovenian authorities are announcing the republic's independence June 26. However, they have lately repeated on several occasions that federal regulations do not have force in the territory of the republic.

Last week, the federal government gave Slovenia a deadline by which to pay to the federation all the dues stemming from customs revenues, with a warning that, otherwise, it would be force to apply strict sanctions. Today's meeting had originally been scheduled for Wednesday [19 Jun].

Last week, members of the federal government, including Federal Prime Minister Ante Markovic, conferred on several occasions with Slovenian authorities on the need for abiding by the federal customs regulations. Slovenia owes the federation about one million dollars in customs dues.

Slovenian Delegates Resign From Federal Chamber

LD2006124391 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1040 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jun (TANJUG)—Petar Hedzet, Joze Mesl, Ciril Korosec, and Janez Kern, delegates from Slovenia in the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, today informed Bogdana Glumac- Levakov, president of the Federal Chamber, that they were resigning their delegate functions. This was announced at the beginning of the Federal Chamber session today when Bogdana Glumac-Levakov said that in accordance with procedures the mandate of the four delegates would expire as of today.

Explaining his decision to TANJUG, Peter Hedzet stressed that he saw his resignation as "his personal contribution to the efforts to resolve the difficult situation in the country and to set up a new democratic system based primarily on the position of sovereign republic-states."

Hedzet said: I decided to leave the Assembly as far back as 16 May when the legislature adopted a package of military, police, and legal laws with the explanation that they were necessary to ensure the normal functioning of the Federation during the transition period. These laws were adopted by outvoting. On several occasions I, myself, advanced a number of proposals designed to resolve the situation but these were rejected by outvoting, too. This method of work is totally unacceptable and is perpetuated because of the failure to recognize the fact that Slovenia, Croatia, and even Macedonia are trying to initiate something new that must be respected.

My resignation was also prompted by the proximity of "D-Day" when both Slovenia and Croatia will change to their own legal system, which will be different from the Yugoslav one. In such a situation, Hedzet says, it would be much better if Slovenia appoints a group of experts who will continue to work with the Federation to resolve many of the open issues.

The four of us will not be replaced and at the moment I do not know if others from the Slovene delegation in the Federal Chamber will follow us and resign. All this is only a phase in Slovenia's departure from the Yugoslav legislature designed to create new foundations for links between our republics and for a new Yugoslav community. I believe firmly in such a future, because social, economic, and human links in this region are intense and indestructible and some kind of community must remain. What has to be changed is the way society is managed with emphasis on the sovereignty of the nations, Hedzet stressed.

Drnovsek Sees New Chances for Peaceful Solution

AU2006103791 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 20 Jun 91 p 9

[Unattributed report: "The Scope for Compromises Is Explored in Belgrade"]

[Text] Belgrade—Even after 26 June, when Slovenia and Croatia want to simultaneously declare the sovereignty of their republics and their secession from the present Yugoslavia, the efforts to find a peaceful and joint solution to the present state crisis should not be interrupted, Slovenia's Janez Drnovsek, member of the SFRY Presidency and state president until mid-May 1990, said.

In an interview for HANDELSBLATT, Drnovsek, who is by far the most popular Slovene top politician, said that there will be no dramatic events after 26 June. In his opinion, the two republics still do not want to accept only the borders of the whole of Yugoslavia, but also to create the prerequisites for equal rights and independence within a union of sovereign republics on the territory of today's Yugoslavia.

"There were two alternatives for us: either to achieve this objective with a single dramatic act or to gradually implement a peaceful and joint disentanglement of mutual interests on the basis of strictly adhering to our referendum, which unmistakably expressed the Slovenes' wish for unlimited independence and sovereignty," Dr. Drnovsek said.

Slovenia's political leadership clearly decided in favor of the second possibility. To prevent the intervention of the federal services (army, customs officials, and the Bank of Yugoslavia) to Slovenia's disadvantage, the Republic of Slovenia made several compromise proposals to the federal government: Slovenia will still permit the Yugoslav People's Army to draft Slovene citizens as recruits, but they have to do their military service on Slovene territory. The Army is also permitted to maintain its military presence in Slovenia until the end of 1993, he said.

Apart from compromises in the "customs war" that has broken out, it is conceivable that the government will show its readiness to make concessions in the settlement of debts and Slovenia's revenues from goods traffic. Promising negotiations have also been initiated on Slovenia's participation in payments into the 1991 federal budget, which has so far not been adopted, he said. In the next few days another meeting between the presidents of the republics of Croatia and Slovenia, Tudjman and Kucan, with Prime Minister Ante Markovic, will also deal with these topics.

The indirectly admitted Slovene aspirations to come round to Croatia's reform course—that is, to first proclaim the independence of the republic and, on this basis, to initiate the gradual process of disentanglement from the federal government and the other parts of Yugoslavia in the fields of law, the economy, and finance and to participate independently and with equal rights in the establishment of a new state order for Yugoslavia as a community of independent states within the framework of the talks between the presidents of the six republics of Bosnia, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Slovenia—will probably help Slovenia to find a way out of a dead end that might also have resulted in a fiasco.

The secret arming of Croatia not only turns any army intervention in this republic into a military risk, but also establishes a balance of power in the political sphere, so Croatia can no longer be blackmailed by force of arms. In the opinion of Drnovsek, last weekend's [15-16 June] decision by Slovenia and Croatia to jointly declare the sovereignty of their republics on 26 June not only gives Slovenia greater security, but also might give a fresh impetus to the talks between the presidents of the six republics on the basis of the compromise paper of Sarajevo. However, many matters in the compromise talks depend on Serbia, which has apparently not yet abandoned its policy to either control the whole of Yugoslavia or to strive for the creation of a greater Serbia, he said.

Assembly To Discuss Independence 'Soon'

AU2006170291 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Vesna Knezevic report]

[Text] On the third day of work, the Assembly of Croatia did not take a break until midday when deputies visited Mirogoj to lay a wreath at the grave of Stjepan Radic on the 63d anniversary of his assassination in the kingdom's parliament. The session will continue at 1800 with a debate on a new package of laws which has not been announced yet. Here is our correspondent Vesna Knezevic:

[Knezevic] As on the previous two days, the decision on legal acts was postponed until tomorrow or possibly even later. Some 30 federal laws, which will be taken over as republican laws, were discussed today.

The first group is made up of laws relating to finance, the market, and prices. Regarding administration, the judiciary, and civil and criminal proceedings, the federal laws as well as certain provisions and amendments are being adopted. The last group relates to cases in which, by taking over federal laws, Croatia would have to set up organs that do not exist, for example, a foreign currency inspectorate and customs administration.

As Milan Ramljak, vice president of the government, explains, there will still be enough space to quickly regulate and standardize some things as matters proceed. This will be resolved with the government's legally binding provisions.

Branko Babac, minister for the judiciary, explained the government's proposal for adopting an Assembly decision on the non-application of provisions of a string of federal laws on the execution of sentences, offenses, civil lawsuits, state administration, the Federal Executive Council, federal administration organs, the federal court, military courts, the social accounting service, and the non-application of several decisions by the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia.

It seems now that the final state-legal documents on Croatia's independence procedure and disassociation could soon be before the Assembly.

It has been learned that the corresponding act has already been prepared and, even though it is still being discussed by bodies of experts, it can be said that it only proclaims the beginning of the process of disassociation and not disassociation as the immediate act. The document with the provisional title, Declaration on the Full Independence of the Republic of Croatia and Disassociation From the Other Republics of the SFRY and the SFRY State as an Existing International Subject," invokes Article 140 of the Christmas Constitution of the Republic of Croatia.

According to unofficial information, Croatia will begin a gradual and democratic disassociation with consideration for the interests of the other republics and a legal and just division of assets and liabilities of Yugoslavia regarding other states. It has also been learned that decisions by the federal government would not be accepted except for those it adopts as an administrative government.

Representatives of Croatia would be withdrawn from the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly. The Yugoslav People's Army would remain a joint army until republican armed forces were set up. Currency and foreign currency rates would be temporary. The current republican borders would be recognized, and any attack on them would be considered outside aggression. It is stressed at the end of the document that Croatia is willing to cooperate and associate with all other Yugoslav republics.

In this unofficial text, the Serbs in Croatia openly acquire for the first time the status of an ethnic minority and Yugoslavia is seen as a communist creation [words indistinct] with the current inability of the federal state to realize the principles of economic benefit and common defense to the extent which would suit Croatia.

These facts should not at all be considered as the final model, as the text of the declaration is being changed daily.

Croatian Assembly on Draft Foreign Affairs Law

LD1906192391 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0849 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Zagreb, 19 Jun (TANJUG)—The Croatian Assembly today continued its session at which acts are to be adopted for dissociation from present-day Yugoslavia, with an examination of draft documents from the sphere of international relations and law. In just one hour the debate on the draft law on foreign affairs, the

conclusion and implementation of international agreements, and the movement and residence of foreigners was completed. There was no mention of two federal acts that were on the agenda: the draft law on federal borrowing from the IBRD [International Bank for Reconstruction and Development] and the proposed law on ratification of the Council of Europe convention on the transfer of convicted persons. These acts are, in the view of the republican government, acceptable.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Davorin Rudolf said in his introductory speech that "The proposed laws enable the Croatian state to function within the international community, like other European members of that community."

Like yesterday, the first day of the session, today's debate was also concluded without voting.

It is anticipated that during the day the Assembly will also consider proposed laws on the National Bank of Croatia and the republican social accountancy service. During the present so-called "permanent session", the deputies are to consider several dozen more acts and documents.

Croatian Foreign Minister Lists Overseas Missions

LD1906192891 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0857 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Zagreb, 19 Jun (TANJUG)—Croatian Minister of Foreign Affairs Davorin Rudolf told Assembly deputies today that the republic has five missions and nine authorized representatives abroad.

Missions of the Republic of Croatia, of which Rudolf noted that they are the "forerunners of Croatian embassies and consultates," have been opened in Munich, Stuttgart, Paris, Tokyo, and Washington. Authorized representatives, "primarily honorary" according to Rudolf, are working in London, Paris, Tokyo, Johannesburg, Lugano, Geneva, Vienna, Brussels, and New York and offices are to open soon in Rome, Budapest, Sydney, and Strasbourg.

Work is being perceptibly speeded up on the opening of Croatian diplomatic missions abroad. Thus, in Minister Rudolf's printed speech as many as nine cities were added by hand to the above list of missions, while at the last moment the existence of a mission in Kiev was deleted.

Zagreb Paper Views Western Support

LD2006135391 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1053 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Zagreb, June 20 (TANJUG)—The Zagreb daily VJESNIK warns on Thursday that the West "may serve only [to] deepen the Yugoslav crisis by supporting only a united and democratic Yugoslavia", unless this support "was not supplemented by an arbitration-like bridling of Serbia imperialism."

If this was not done, the paper says, the West's support to Yugoslavia "could take on the characteristics of attempts [by] the European powers applied to preserve Austro-Hungary," and "recalls also Brezhnev's doctrine of limited sovereignty."

The "Brezhnevesque threat of 'brotherly help' was replaced by open messages that an injection of dollars would not be forthcoming in the long-term in case of disobedience," the paper explains.

The commentary was written before the adoption of the statement on Yugoslavia of the CSCE ministerial council meeting on Wednesday in which "support was expressed to the democratic development, unity and territorial integrity of Yugoslavia." The statement also emphasized that "only the people of Yugoslavia could decide on the country's future."

Croatian Assembly Urged To Adopt Federal Laws

LD2006130391 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0843 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Zagreb, 20 Jun (TANJUG)—Today the Croatian Assembly resumed its permanent session during which it should adopt bills on dissociation from the present SFRY, and laws necessary for the functioning of an independent state. On the agenda of today's session are 30 groups of federal laws which Croatia would take over as its own laws and implement in line with its interests and needs in all areas of social life.

According to an explanation provided by the republic's vice president, Milan Ramljak, due to the short period of time set aside for the dissociation, it was impossible to propose original laws and documents. The government, as a result, proposes that the Croatian Assembly take over a package of Federal laws from the social area completely or with certain adjustments. These areas are: market and prices; agriculture and forestry; shipping corridors; urban planning and environmental protection; transport and communications; finances; economy; bankruptcy and illiquidity; education and culture; distribution of foreign press; criminal legislature; procedure for minor offences and other legal documents; standardization; and others. The legal vacuum that could arise after the dissociation, the government plans to fill with its own documents, if the Croatian Assembly approves. The issue of bylaws would be resolved by competent republican bodies.

Knin Army General on 'Much Calmer' Situation

LD2106012491 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1401 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Knin, 20 Jun (TANJUG)—"We will do everything so that the population of this region can exercise their human, civil, and national rights," Major General

Spiro Nikovic, commander of the Yugoslav People's Army [JNA] Knin Corps, told TANJUG. Asked to assess the situation in North Dalmatia, he stressed that "Corps members have lately done a lot for the reduction of tensions in this area." In order to achieve this, many talks were conducted not only with representatives of the Drnis, Knin, Sinj, and other municipal authorities, but also with people in many municipal communities.

General Nikovic assesses that the situation is now "much calmer," but at the same time he drew attention to "base passions which should be suppressed, so that conflicts do not arise and victims do not fall." Precisely because of this, Gen. Nikovic is categorical "we want to make it clear that our presence is humanitarian, that our objective is to prevent interethnic conflicts. I stress this," Gen. Nikovic went on, "because of daily slanders and attacks on the JNA. We have been and remain the Army of all nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. We will not bring this orientation into question with a single action or conduct toward members of our nations."

"In frequent talks with people and representatives of local communities from this crisis area, we have come to the conclusion that the conviction is ripening that the accumulated problems can be overcome through talks," the commander of the Knin Corps concluded.

Defense Law Submitted to Croatian Assembly

LD2106013191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1309 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Zagreb, 20 Jun (TANJUG)—Journalists and deputies to the Croatian Assembly were presented today with a draft republican law on defense. This important document, in the framework of the decision on dissociation from the present SFRY for the functioning of an independent Croatia, will probably be placed, together with another 17 documents, on the agenda of today's permanent session of the Croatian Assembly, and discussed as early as at tomorrow's session.

According to the wording of the draft law on defense, all citizens of Croatia are "covered by national service, compulsory work orders, a duty to take part in civil defense, a duty to take part in the surveillance and information service, and a material duty," from the age of 17. The most significant part of the defense system is its armed force, whose supreme commander is the president of the Republic of Croatia—who also decides on the size and numbers of the armed force and appoints the top military commanders.

National service is the duty of all Croatia's male citizens between the age of 17 and 27, its duration being 10 months. The duty to see service with reserve staff, with a possibility of being required to take part in military exercises, applies to all men up to the age of 60, and women between the age of 19 and 50, with usual possibilities of exemption.

The draft law envisages a possibility of "one's refusal to carry out military duties on the basis of his conscientious objection," but such people will "carry out humanitarian and other generally beneficial duties in the armed forces." A separate article forbids military personnel to be members of political parties, and bans any political activity or strikes.

Kosovo Albanian Leader's Call to CSCE

LD2006203191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1758 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Pristina, June 20 (TANJUG)—(?Ibrahim) Rugova, president of the Democratic Alliance of Kosovo, a party which rallies ethnic Albanians in this Yugoslav province, has approached the foreign ministers of the CSCE (Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe) member-states who have convened in a ministerial meeting in Berlin to recognize Kosovo as a republic.

In a letter addressed to the participants in the Berlin meeting and published by the Yugoslav Albanian-language newspaper BUJKU today, Rugova also asks that ethnic Albanians be recognized as a nation equal to the other nations in Yugoslavia.

Ethnic Albanians make up the majority population in the province of Kosovo, which is part of the Republic of Serbia, and a minority population in the republic and in Yugoslavia. They enjoy the status of a nationality, in view of the fact that their parent-state is Albania.

Rugova asks for a "restoration of the constitutional order, the assembly and the government of Kosovo, the holding of multi-party elections, an end to the aggression on Kosovo and on ethnic Albanians and a suspension of all measures introduced by Serbia in the province."

Serbia dissolved the assembly of its southern province last summer, after the ethnic Albanian deputies had illegitimately proclaimed Kosovo a republic.

Meanwhile, four parties which rally ethnic Albanians in Kosovo today announced that, as of Monday [24 June], ethnic Albanians would protest at noon every day for a week by "banging spoons on empty dishes."

The "demonstration of the hungry" is being organized in solidarity with the demand of the assocation of the independent trade unions of Kosovo that the ethnic Albanians dismissed from work last year be taken back, the parties said at a press conference.

President of Kosovo's Parliamentary Party Veton Surio said he expected to meet with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, who is due to arrive in Yugoslavia tomorrow.

Bosnian Leader Denies Minister's Charges

LD1906202391 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1531 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] Sarajevo, 18 Jun (TANJUG)—Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency President Alija Izetbegovic, today sent an open letter to the Bosnia-Hercegovina minister for interior affairs, Alija Delimustafic, in which he denies a part of Delimustafic's recent statement that his work was hampered because leaders of the ruling parties were protecting people who broke the law. Some of the perpetrators were providing financial assistance to the ruling parties, which caused many dilemmas and reactions. The statement also mentioned Alija Izetbegovic.

Interference with the work of the interior affairs bodies in this way, Izetbegovic says in his letter, is totally alien to my notion of justice and the rule of law. With your untrue statement, you have given me ample reasons to ask for your dismissal. But I believe that it is more sensible to resolve the whole issue in public. totally denying the part of Delimustafic's statement that refers to him, Izetbegovic calls on the minister to say publicly when, where and in what cases did Izetbegovic protect someone who broke the law or who was detained by the Bosnia-Hercegovina Minister for Internal Affairs. If this happened, then Izetbegovic said, that person should be named.

Although this is not a usual line of communication between a minister and his president, the letter states, our public offices demand that we make our affairs public.

Muslim Reformists Call For Elections in Kosovo

LD1906205291 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1459 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] Pristina, 18 Jun (TANJUG)—The Democratic Reformist Party of Muslims [Demokratska Reformska Stranka Muslimana], whose head office is in Prizren, has asked the Serbian Assembly to organize legislative elections in Kosovo as soon as possible. By delaying Serbia is violating its constitution, said party Chairman Azar Zulji during a news conference today. According to Zulji the ruling party in Serbia is violating not only the republican, but the Federal Constitution as well.

The representatives of the Democratic Reformist Party of Muslims expressed their concern over the "arming of all the Serbs in Kosovo." Let us not allow the "Kalashnikov democracy" in Croatia to happen in Serbia because here we have a "banner democracy," said Cemailj Kurtisi, the party's secretary. Muslim reformists in Kosovo are working for a dialogue, mainly between the Albanians, who are numerically the strongest in the province, and the ruling party in Serbia.

Central Bank Assumes Temporary Monetary Powers

LD2006140191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1848 GMT 19 Jun 91

Belgrade, June 19 (TANJUG)—The chamber of republics and provinces of the Yugoslav bi-cameral parliament on Wednesday gave temporary authority to the Council of Governors of the National Bank of Yugoslavia (central bank) to take autonomous decisions on the allocation of the primary issue.

This move has given the central bank a free hand in the servicing of the public debt and funnelling of part of the primary issue to the country's commercial banks to improve their solvency.

The decision will be in force until all the Yugoslav republics have reached agreement and adopted systemic laws which determine monetary trends in the country.

For six months, the Yugoslav republics have been unable to agree on a federal budget, balance of payments and the basic elements of the credit and monetary and hard-currency policies. In view of this, the chamber today instructed the central bank to propose to the federal government amendments to the common credit and monetary policy.

The decisions were adopted following an alarming warning by governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia Dusan Vlatkovic that the country's economic and banking system is on the verge of collapse.

Yesterday, Vlatkovic said that the federal state has already incurred debts with the national bank to the amount of 21.5 billion dinars (nearly one billion dollars), and that a hard-currency drain had reduced the banks' liquidity by 120 billion dinars in May alone.